

Collier's

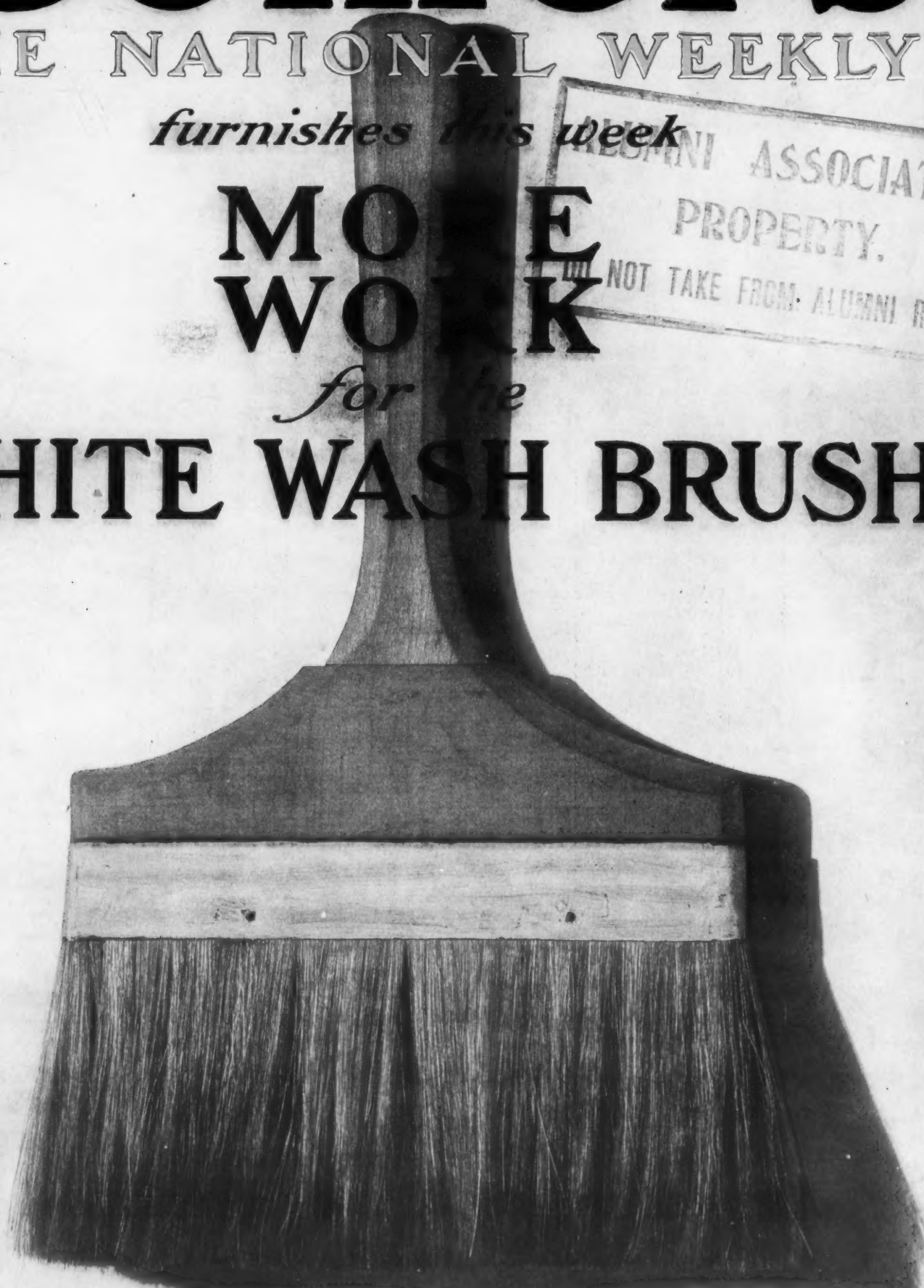
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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You settle the tire question when you select your automobile.

CARRYING EXTRA TIRES, an extra wheel or extra rims with tires already on does not prevent tire trouble nor stop expense. But with the average automobile it is the only thing to do, for practically all effort toward handling tire trouble is along the line of getting on a new tire as quickly as possible. This is expensive, illogical and unmechanical.

Prevention of trouble rather than expensive ways to fix up after the trouble has happened is what you want. And that is the Franklin method.

Reliable tire equipment instead of extra tires is our plan.

In everything in an automobile, except tires, you expect and demand reliability. You do not carry extra drive shafts, extra axles or extra transmission parts. You are confident these parts are correctly proportioned and have the proper strength. Why not make the same demand of the tire equipment?

The proportion of tire size and strength to the automobile is purely a mechanical question, subject to exactly the same treatment as construction questions in any other part of the automobile; i. e., the tires should be large enough and strong enough, with margin to spare, to do the work.

It is probably true that some automobiles are so heavy that tires cannot be obtained that are large enough to properly do the work. Others are so stiff and rigid that their tires get undue punishment.

Light and flexible, the Franklin is easy on any tires—it has always been noted for that—and now all Franklin models with their large wheels have extra large tires so that tire trouble is not a factor.

Our tire sizes for 1910 are: Model H, rear 37 x 5 inches, front 36 x 4 1-2 inches; Model D, rear 36 x 4 1-2 inches, front 36 x 4 inches; Model G, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3 1-2 inches.

Compare these sizes with the sizes of tires on other automobiles and you will find that our tires are larger even than used on most of the heavy automobiles.

Large tires on a light-weight automobile are a reasonable, sensible proposition. They are durable, economical and efficient. It is the only practical solution of tire trouble. The fact that the tires give so much better service proves their economy and reliability. Tire trouble and useless tire expense are avoided. The danger of puncture by nails is much less. The tires are large and thick; the automobile is light—the force that drives a nail through a tire is the weight of the automobile. Punctures by striking a stone at speed are eliminated because the automobile cannot drive the rim against the stone and break the fabric or rupture the inner tube. The tires are not overloaded.

Franklin tire equipment is so reliable that it is not necessary to carry extra tires.

Remember that extra tires are carried because of blow-outs and not because of punctures.

Ordinary tire equipment is ruined by blow-outs. Proper equipment does not blow out. The tires wear out.

Crude rubber is steadily advancing in price. The cost of tires is increasing. You do not want your tires to break down or burst. You should have their full life and service. You get this with the Franklin. The tires give service for more than double the mileage of the average automobile.

That the Franklin has advantages for tire economy over other automobiles is well known. With its full-elliptic springs and flexible construction the strain on the tires is minimized. They do not have to take all the force of road shocks; the springs and the laminated-wood

chassis frame absorb their share. Then the Franklin is light-weight. Mr. M. A. Michelin, the noted tire manufacturer of France, has shown that every five per cent increase in the weight of an automobile increases the wear and tear on the tires fifteen per cent.

The time to take care of tire trouble and insure economy in tire expense is when you select your automobile. The way to do that is to buy a Franklin. No other automobile offers similar advantages.

The same reasons that make the Franklin easy on tires make it easy to ride in it. Vibration from road shocks is taken up, not transmitted through the automobile to the passengers, as is the case with rigid steel-frame and semi-elliptic-spring construction. And the larger the tires to the weight of the automobile the easier it rides.

You ride long distances in a Franklin without fatigue. Your nerve system is not put under strain by vibration and jolting.

The Franklin air-cooling system for 1910 is the sensation of the year.

OUR NEW COOLING SYSTEM marks an important era in automobile history. It removes every objection, real or fancied, that ever existed against air cooling and places Franklin air cooling in the unchallenged lead.

The simplicity and efficiency of this new cooling system are indeed wonderful. The engine cylinders have vertical flanges. Around each cylinder close to the flanges is a sheet-metal air jacket open at the top and bottom. These jackets with their extended base form with the engine boot an air-tight compartment. At the rear of this compartment is the suction-fan engine fly wheel, a new invention. This fly-wheel fan draws the air in large volume, through the air jackets, down around each cylinder, through the air-tight compartment. Air that passes one cylinder does not pass any other cylinder. Each cylinder is individually cooled, and each has an equal and large supply of fresh air. The front fan formerly used is dispensed with so that the cooling system is absolutely free of working parts or complications of any sort.

Compare the Franklin air-cooling system and the water-cooling system with its many mechanical elements and complication. Our system cannot fail to work. There is nothing to get out of order, while the water system, with its fan, pump, radiator, soldering, packing and piping, is subject to disablement, leakage and freezing.

You can if you wish satisfy yourself that under severe work the Franklin engine cools perfectly when many water-cooled engines give trouble from overheating.

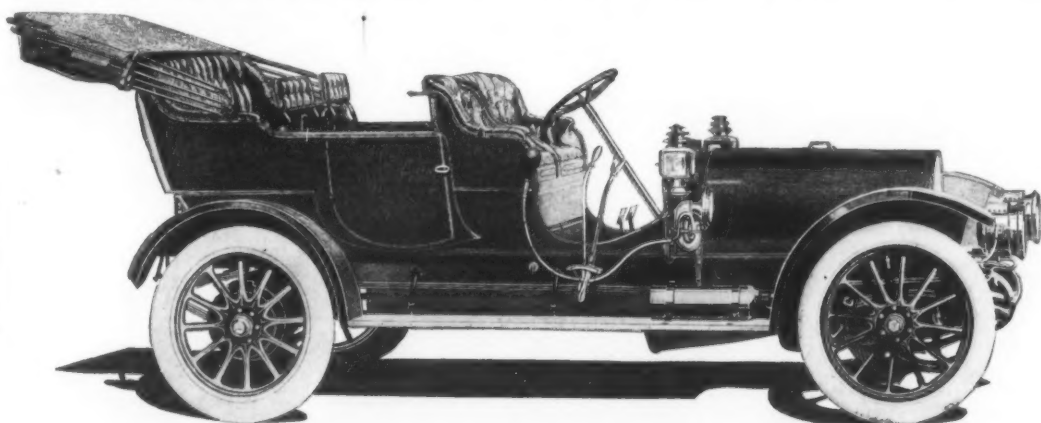
"At one hotel in the mountainous country, during a stop for luncheon I saw six high-class, water-cooled cars come in overheated while my Franklin was not abnormally heated at any time."
"Sept. 29, 1909. Hudson Maxim."

Franklin air cooling is positively the best cooling system because it works perfectly under all conditions of roads and climate. It is the simplest system and therefore the most reliable.

Franklins are built in three chassis sizes, four- and six-cylinder, with bodies covering the whole range of touring cars, runabouts, close-coupled, limousines, landaulets, town cars and taxicabs.

The three touring cars offer a choice in size and power best suited to your needs. Model H, 42 horse power, seating seven, is the leader of all six-cylinder automobiles. Model D, 28 horse power, is the ideal city and family touring car. Model G, 18 horse power, is the only high-grade small touring car made in America.

Regardless of what automobile you own or favor, our special edition catalogue de luxe, probably the handsomest automobile book ever made, will interest you. It is sent only on request. Write for it.



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Collier's

Saturday, December 18, 1909



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Edited by CASPAR WHITNEY

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ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 34

THE "OUTDOOR AMERICA" NUMBERS

IN this issue of Collier's is the December Outdoor America department, edited by Mr. Caspar Whitney. You have probably noticed that this department is the main feature of one issue in each month. It is intended to interpret and encourage all phases of outdoor life and activity.

To a great majority of Collier's readers this department must be interesting in the highest degree. To me it is often as instructive as it is interesting.

But I believe its usefulness is augmented greatly by those advertisers whose products have to do with open-air activities. The news of their goods, appearing in the advertising columns of the Outdoor America numbers, is an invaluable supplement to the articles and stories. It is always seasonable and always reliable.

Suppose a reader is considering the purchase of an incubator. He will find in the Outdoor America numbers during the winter months

the announcements of a large number of manufacturers of them. He can compare, investigate and select intelligently and easily.

The same numbers will carry advertisements of seeds, tools and machines for garden and farm. In the spring and summer there are the advertisements of supplies for hunting, fishing, camping and sports of every description.

There is tangible evidence that Collier's readers find this of service and make use of it. Nearly eight thousand of them answered a single advertisement in one of the Outdoor America numbers last spring.

If you are one of those who look forward to these numbers, bear in mind that in the advertising columns are announcements of the very things in which you are interested, published by reliable concerns in whose good faith you may have entire confidence. And do not forget that their business cooperation helps to make Collier's Outdoor America numbers possible.

F. B. Patterson.
Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE—"Quality Insurance"

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The United States Prepares to Chastise Nicaragua

1. A part of the 700 marines and 30 officers who started from Philadelphia on the auxiliary cruiser "Dixie" for Nicaragua, December 4. 2. The colors of the "Dixie's" battalion of marines on the drill grounds, League Island Navy Yard. 3. Rear-Admiral William Wirt Kimball, who is to command the United States naval forces in Nicaragua, and Major S. D. Butler, commander of the battalion. 4. Colonel Jas. E. Mahoney, in command of the expedition, and Major Philip M. Bannon of his staff. 5. Leonard Groce, one of the two American citizens who were shot by Zelaya's orders for taking part in the revolution against his Government. 6. Le Roy Cannon, executed with Leonard Groce. 7. Review of the marines, November 26. 8. The latest picture of President Zelaya. 9. Conscript soldiers of the Nicaraguan army at Managua, the capital of the republic.



Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
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NEW YORK

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
PROPERTY
DO NOT TAKE FROM
ROOM.

December 18, 1909

The Next Page

IT IS A TRAGEDY, no doubt, for our readers to be confined to one page of editorials, but possibly they may be reconciled to this disaster when they have digested the two pages which follow this. In the opinion of the most intelligent and disinterested class of men now in public life, no achievement in President ROOSEVELT's Administration compared in importance with the successful turning of the tide against the robber barons, and in favor of the people, in that immensely valuable arena known as our natural resources. Can the people prevent the present Administration from chloroforming the movement and bringing us back to the grand old days of MCKINLEY's first Administration, when everything was smooth and orderly, and Robin Hood was in the saddle? If the Administration had shown any desire to do more than fix up plausible whitewashes and virtuous annual reports, COLLIER's would not be worrying itself with the task of ferreting out and arranging the vast amount of evidence. If we were sure that Congress would furnish a full investigation, by a fair-minded committee, our own rôle would end. We are not convinced, however, and therefore are forced by incalculably large public interests to remain ourselves upon the firing line now, and perhaps for many months to come.

The article which you will read upon turning the page will interest the public. Whether it will influence Congress, we do not know. That it will appeal to the Attorney-General or the President, we in no wise think. It demonstrates:

1. That GLAVIS's article in COLLIER's merely tapped one vein. What is given here is more far-reaching. From the point of view both of politics and of criminal law it is more serious.
2. That BALLINGER's railroad and mining connections are intricate and extremely in need of explanation. Instead of representing one client, and that slightly, as the President was induced to say, his relations to such business were well-nigh numberless. He had almost a monopoly of Seattle law where political favors were essential.
3. That Senator HEYBURN, Commissioner DENNETT, and other officials are deep in trouble along with BALLINGER. This trouble is not merely moral. It looks very much as if some of them had crossed the line of legal danger.
4. That there is good reason for Cabinet and Senators to urge President TAFT to do all he can to smother evidence, one of the reasons being that BALLINGER tried to stop GLAVIS's investigations at one point in order to help Mr. TAFT's election. The claimants would not help contribute to Mr. TAFT's campaign fund unless the investigations were stopped.

This contribution is not all. Much is still kept back for reasons that are sufficient. This instalment will be enough to show how much the Administration is undertaking when it makes itself responsible for BALLINGER, and tries to hide behind either a thick coat of whitewash or a sweet-sounding annual report. Probably Mr. TAFT will say, with DRYDEN:

"Now let the bold conspirator beware"

It is only a few days since he issued an executive order, the result of which is that no member of the Interior Department can testify before Congress without the express approval of Mr. BALLINGER. This joke becomes the more diverting when it is known that the Secretary is performing quiet bits of legerdemain in his department, now, at the very moment when he is filling the earth with virtuous noises.

Sea and Beach

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, in his scheme for reorganization, establishes two principles:

1. The Fleet is the Navy.
2. The Navy should be controlled primarily by influences that originate on the sea, and by officers who go to sea—not, as in the past, by influences that originate on the beach, and by individuals who do not go to sea in command.

WAINWRIGHT and POTTER served as Rear-Admirals in the fleet in its cruise around the world, and NICHOLSON as Captain. They know what the fleet needs. The scheme, in general, follows the lines drawn by the Commission of which Justice MOODY, PAUL MORTON, Judge DAYTON, and Admirals MAHAN, LUCE, EVANS, FOLGER, and COWLES were members, and which made its report last winter. Surely such men (all of whom have had experience at the Navy Department and in our fleets,

and some of whom, especially MAHAN and LUCE, have made a special and lifelong study of naval organization and of all foreign systems) are the kind of men to be trusted in naval organization. The one picture to bear, retain if desired, in mind is a battle at sea. Consider the Battle of Tsushima. To whom do we look for victory when the fleets line up—to the Surgeon-General at the Navy Department, the Paymaster-General, the Civil Engineer, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Chief Naval Constructor? These gentlemen did not control the Japanese Navy, still less the fleet. The Japanese Navy, in organization and administration, was absolutely and entirely in the hands of the line officers—fighting, sea-going officers—before the battle, and for that reason TOGO and his captains had the better chance of success during the battle. With the Russians the situation was exactly opposite. The Navy was, and had been, under the complete domination of "Bureaus" and shore-staying individuals. The Japanese Navy was controlled from the sea, the Russian Navy from the beach, and the result was logical. The French Navy to-day is in a state of decay and demoralization from the workings of beach-control. The German and English navies are more efficient because the men who must be responsible in battle are made responsible in the organization before the battle begins.

In South America

OUR NEW MINISTER to Argentina, Mr. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, spoke to the University of Buenos Ayres the other day on the Pan-Americanism of HENRY CLAY, SARMIENTO, and ROOT. SARMIENTO was the "School Teacher President" of the Argentine who studied the educational system of our country to get ideas for his own. Mr. SHERRILL spoke in Spanish. It is satisfying to know that we have in the Argentine a representative who can speak on such an occasion as one university man to another, and deliver a long and serious address in his hearers' native tongue. When our present ambassador to Brazil arrived in Rio from his long and honorable service at Lima he similarly delighted the Brazilians by addressing them in Portuguese, although the Spanish which he had already gone to the trouble to learn for his service on the other side of the continent would doubtless have seemed to many of our statesmen quite enough of a concession for the heaven-born North American to make to any nation happening to exist south of the Line. Thus adequately are we represented in the two largest South American capitals. Our sales in the Orient have been increased by less than \$40,000,000 during the last ten years, while our sales in Latin America have been increased by more than \$120,000,000. There is encouragement in such examples at a moment when the State Department, as directed by the Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, seems to be leaving unturned no stone that will assist in extinguishing the flame of Pan-Americanism and increasing the distrust which our Latin-American neighbors feel for the United States.

Manuscripts and Suggestions Solicited

COLLIER'S FOR JANUARY 22 will be a Southern Number. We take that means to give emphatic setting and the widest possible dissemination to the idea that the South is the next West. What has gone on in the West during the past three decades will take place in the South during the next three. The lines of migration within the United States, which for a century have flowed west and northwest, will turn south and southeast. We wish our Southern Number not only to develop this idea of material expansion, but to treat as adequately as possible of the South's charm and interest from every point of view. To that end we shall be indebted to all who will submit to us either manuscripts or suggestions. They should reach us not later than January 1.

Three Books

A FRENCH LADY, an eager student of English and American literature, recently wrote to a friend in this country to send three works of fiction, excellent in themselves, and representative of certain phases of life here. The books sent were: MARK TWAIN's "Tom Sawyer," HOWELLS's "Silas Lapham," and Miss JEWETT's "The Country of the Pointed Firs." The first volume is a classic product of the spirit of the West. In the second simple souls are thrown into the midst of "culture," as in old Boston. In the third are the simplicity and sincerity of the country people who are content to stay at home on the coast of Maine. The French lady might well have had a worse adviser.

Can This be Whitewashed Also?

New Quagmires for Ballinger—Senator Heyburn in Deep Likewise—How Campaign Funds Figured—The Administration Badly Tied Up

THAT you may the better understand how lids exist for the purpose of being sat upon, we shall first summarize a little of the preceding history of Alaska, showing how those who revealed the robber barons at work were squelched then, even as now. Besides, it connects with the present grabs in various interesting respects.

The Alaska Gold Mining Company, organized by Washington politicians, exploited Alaska with so high a hand that even Washington gasped at the brazenness. Then the spoil was gold—now it is copper and coal. Rex Beach told the story. Later he made its facts the foundation for his novel, "The Spoilers." Speaking of the policy of suppression which then controlled in Washington, he said: "You haven't heard of it? Of course not. When the scandal came out, it was smothered, and the public kept in ignorance. Criminals were pardoned, records expunged, thieves exalted to new honors." The wheels of justice at Washington were mysteriously clogged. The scheme, as originally planned and for a long time successfully carried out, was to seize and operate, in the interest of the Alaska Gold Mining Company, the rich Nome placer mines owned by the unlettered but law-respecting prospectors. It was proposed to steal these mines either by an adroitly worded act of Congress—just as Ballinger tried to legalize the Cunningham claims by having the laws amended—or, failing that, to confiscate them by decisions of the Alaska courts, which were to be of their own making and appointment—exactly as Ballinger sought to have his subordinates create by the Pierce decision a special law for the Cunningham claims. Alexander McKenzie of North Dakota was the captain of this filibustering enterprise. Donald R. McKenzie is one of the chief conspirators in the present attempted steal. Alec McKenzie was backed and ably defended by the two Senators from North Dakota—McCumber and Hansbrough. Fred Dennett, the present Commissioner of the General Land Office, who figures actively in the Cunningham cases, was a former private secretary of Senator Hansbrough. He was clerk of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, of which Hansbrough was chairman, for several years immediately prior to becoming Special Land Agent in the West by appointment of Ballinger, then Commissioner of the General Land Office.

After all preparations had been perfected at the Washington end spurious suits were brought in Alaska against the owners of most of the rich placers of Nome. McKenzie was appointed receiver of these claims by Arthur H. Noyes, his judge, and under protection of the United States troops proceeded to gut the mines under the eyes of the owners. He carried off the gold to his own vaults. When the facts became known, it was found that the stock of the Alaska Gold Mining Company was distributed generously throughout official circles in Washington. Judge Noyes denied appeals to the defeated litigants whose properties had been confiscated. Certified copies of the court record were filed with United States Attorney-General Griggs. Griggs refused to take action.

Subsequently, in certain legal proceedings growing out of these outrages, Noyes, McKenzie, and others were found guilty by the San Francisco Court



Richard A. Ballinger

Secretary of the Interior; the friend at court of the coal-grabbers, the reason for whose appointments grows clearer as developments unfold

of Appeals, and sentenced to imprisonment. McKenzie served only part of his sentence. While in jail he was, and for long after remained, a member of the Republican National Committee, and a powerful politician whose influence in Washington did not abate because of the little contretemps in his political affairs.

Whitewash has always been cheap. Senator McCumber of North Dakota said he had known McKenzie for twenty years. "I know him," he said, "to be a noble-hearted, generous, impulsive, sympathetic individual." Senator Hansbrough of the same State, in the Senate, referred to McKenzie as "a reputable man, an honest man, a man who in point of integrity is the peer of any man in this body"—language which pierces with strange light some of the recent fulsome eulogies which seem to be the only answer to present specific charges. When Senator Stewart of Nevada afterward exposed the whole crooked plot, tracing its trail from Washington to Nome and back, involving United States Senators and Government officials, entire sections of his speech, exposing these same officials, were expunged by "Senatorial courtesy" from the Congressional Record.

The Present Onslaught

IS THERE another Alaska conspiracy, this time to control the copper and coal? Will the public, remembering the past, be satisfied with star-chamber answers to this question?

It is common knowledge throughout Alaska and the West generally that the Morgan interests are allied with the Guggenheim mining interests, and that the same financial forces are allied with the Hill railroad interests. When Ballinger was nominated and elected Mayor of Seattle, he was put forward by the Hill political managers, ostensibly to put down certain local evils, but really to put the Hill forces in control of local politics. Ballinger supported Levi Ankeny, the railroad candidate who notoriously bought his seat in the United States Senate. An important detail of Ballinger's record to remember is his grant, as Secretary of the Interior, of the railroad right of way along the Des Chutes River in Oregon. Ballinger himself was an incorporator of the original Des Chutes Railroad, and was its vice-president and counsel. He is said to have disposed of his interest in this road to his partner at the time of his recent appointment as Secretary of the Interior. In the confession of S. A. D. Puter, king of the Oregon Land Fraud Ring, convicted by Heney, Puter charged that during Ballinger's short term as Commissioner of the General Land Office, Northern Pacific land patents by the wholesale were issued. He also stated that the General Land Office, under the Ballinger and Dennett administration, shut its eyes to glaring land frauds in Oregon.

The Guggenheim Connection

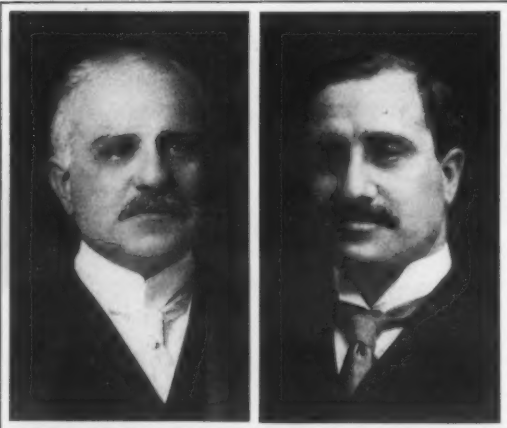
AS FAR back as August 13, 1907, Special Agent Horace T. Jones reported to Richard A. Ballinger, Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"From the talk of different attorneys and individuals interested in the Alaska coal lands, I feel that the disposal of the lands all tends toward one direction, and that is: the Guggenheim companies. The papers here in Portland, Oregon, are full of the news that the Guggenheims are constructing railroads near Katalla, Alaska, for the purpose of taking out the oil, minerals, etc., and there is an advertisement in the said papers for the employment of two thousand men to go to Katalla, Alaska, and work for the Guggenheims." Katalla is the location of the Cunningham claims. Under date of December, 1907, Cunningham's books show the receipt of \$1,359.60, with this notation: "The above sum was received from Daniel Guggenheim (head of the Guggenheim syndicate), in full for expenses incurred on account of the examination of coal lands on his account."

We have in a former article referred to the fact that Commissioner Ballinger appeared before the House Committee on Public Lands and urged the passage of the Cale bill, which, had it passed, would have made the Cunningham claims legal. With Ballinger there appeared one Donald R. McKenzie. Found among the papers in the possession of former Special Agent H. K. Love, on whose favorable report Ballinger sought to have the Cunningham claims patented, was the following statement in an unsigned letter, dated Juneau, Alaska, March 10, 1908, and addressed to Hon. Oscar Foote of Seattle: "I have just received a copy of Mr. Cale's Coal bill. It seems all that Katalla interests could possibly wish. In fact, I think it was drafted by Judge McKenzie, who, with associates, have acquired large holdings there. It seems to open the whole proposition for corporate holding. The papers say that ex-Commissioner Ballinger urged before the committee same bill; whether this (is true) or not, I don't know."

McKenzie, like his namesake and prototype in the placer story, is a well-known Washington lobbyist and an old-time political supporter of Senator Piles of Washington, Ballinger's friend. He is one of the beneficiaries of a town-site of two thousand acres on Cordova Bay, Alaska, the terminus of the Guggenheim railroad. This town-site was granted, through the efforts of Senator Piles of Washington, by the Sixtieth Congress, to McKenzie and two others, one of whom is ex-Governor John H. McGraw of Washington, former political manager for Senator Piles, and one of the committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce which recently, in answer to Glavis's article in this paper, gave Ballinger a glowing certificate of character and spoke of him as "a scrupulously honest man." On June 28 of the present year McKenzie brought S. W. Eccles of the Guggenheim syndicate, on his way to Alaska, to see Special Agents Glavis and Jones in Seattle, in order, as he stated, that Eccles might learn first-hand from them of the progress they were making with the Cunningham claims. At this interview McKenzie stated in the presence of these two officials that he and Eccles were particularly anxious to know when the matter would be submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, since he, McKenzie, had assurances from the department that the cases would be given immediate attention as soon as reported.

In October, 1908, in Portland, Oregon—after Ballinger had ceased all connection with the Land Office, and while the Presidential campaign was on

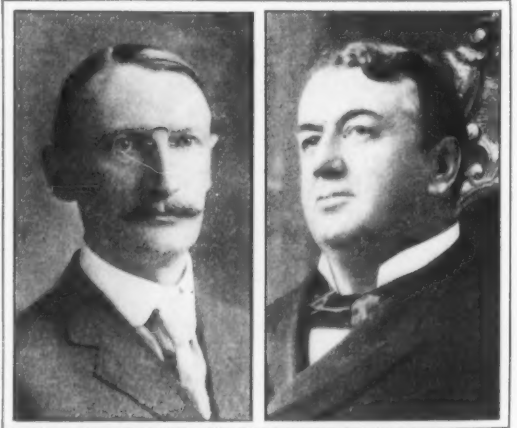


Daniel Guggenheim

Head of the Guggenheim family, which already owns all the known copper of Alaska and is now reaching out for the coal

Senator Guggenheim

Whose election, after an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, caused very widespread disapproval in Colorado



Fred Dennett

Commissioner of General Land Office, active in urging claims, formerly chief clerk of Senate Committee on Public Lands

Weldon B. Heyburn

United States Senator from Idaho—foe of forestry policy, ally of Ballinger—who was formerly Cunningham's lawyer

Ballinger spoke to Glavis of the difficulty of raising campaign funds. He told Glavis that some of the Cunningham claimants had contributed freely in previous campaigns, but were unwilling to do so at that time on account of the investigation of their claims, and urged Glavis not to prosecute his investigations further until after election.

In his written report to President Taft at Beverly, Glavis stated that a number of the Alaska coal claimants "are men prominent in the State of Washington, and many of them are personal friends of Mr. Ballinger." This may serve as a prophecy of the recent rhetoric of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Ballinger and Heyburn

CLARENCE CUNNINGHAM lived at Wallace, Idaho, at the time he first became interested in the Cunningham claims. Wallace is the chief town of the Cœur d'Alene mining region. By a sort of financial manipulation, not here necessary to explain, the Guggenheims control the lead output of the Cœur d'Alenes. Wallace is the residence of Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho. Cunningham and Heyburn are, and have been for years, friends. In his affidavit, presented by Ballinger to Garfield, Cunningham says that certain of the claimants failed to come forward with their subscriptions and that these expenses were advanced by A. B. Campbell, another Cunningham claimant and a prominent Cœur d'Alene mine-owner, who was subsequently reimbursed. John A. Finch, Campbell's mining partner, is also a claimant. Another is Charles Sweeney, Cœur d'Alene mine-owner, who floated some Cœur d'Alene mines and sold them to Standard Oil interests. Standard Oil, indeed, may get deeper into this story at some later date. For the present, it may interest the reader to know that court records in Seattle show that Ballinger's law firm represented the Standard Oil Company in three different suits.

Senator Heyburn was, at the time of his election to the United States Senate, the leading attorney at Wallace for some of the large Cœur d'Alene mine interests. After the hearing on the Cale bill Senator Heyburn, on April 23, 1908, introduced in the Senate another bill which would have legalized the Cunningham claims, and which would have passed but for the intervention of Secretary Garfield. In Washington Heyburn and Ballinger appear to have acted in concert. In our issue of August 28 last, we made reference to a sort of political partnership between Heyburn and Ballinger in certain land matters. It is unlawful for a United States Senator to act as attorney for persons interested in urging claims before the departments at Washington. It was for this offense that Senator Burton of Kansas and Senator Mitchell of Oregon were tried and convicted. Heyburn was elected Senator from Idaho January 13, 1903. In Cunningham's books, under date of September, 1903, nine months after Heyburn's election as Senator, there is an entry which reads as follows: "Have agreed with W. B. Heyburn, in consideration for his services as attorney, to carry him for one claim of one hundred and sixty acres in the coal, free of cost to him, and he agrees to do all our legal work in procuring titles, etc., free of expense to us." When Cunningham, on September 4, 1908, made his affidavit, he knew these records were in possession of the department officials. Glavis had forwarded them with a letter calling attention to the Heyburn entry. Naturally Cunningham, Ballinger, and Heyburn, with Burton and Mitchell in mind, had a terrific scare. In his affidavit, prepared by Ballinger, Cunningham attempted to explain away many things. He quoted a letter from Senator Heyburn, dated October 20, 1905, to himself, in which Heyburn declares that he has frequently stated to Cunningham that he did

not desire to be interested in the coal lands in Alaska, and now writes expressly to inform him again that he "does not desire to participate in, or be interested in any manner, directly or indirectly, in acquiring public lands." The letter contains 185 words. In those 185 words, this disclaimer is stated four different times, in four different ways. Was this letter written after Glavis got possession of Cunningham's records? And did Heyburn's withdrawal as an attorney have anything to do with the present employment of his nephew, John P. Gray of Wallace, as an attorney for the Cunningham claimants?

Ballinger's Many Clients

WHEN Ballinger represented Cunningham, he represented all the Cunningham claims. Not only this, but the record is quick with the evidence of his employment by other Alaska coal claimants at different times. Under date of December 23, 1908, a little over two months before he took office as Secretary of the Interior, Ballinger wrote to the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, saying that he represented W. G. Whorf, whose entry was known as Coal Survey No. 315. On January 7, 1909, less than sixty days before Ballinger became Secretary of the Interior, M. A. Green, who represents another Alaska coal syndicate, wrote to John W. Dudley, Register of the Juneau, Alaska, Land Office: "I submitted this scrip to Judge Ballinger as my lawyer, and he has approved the same, saying it was regular in every way, so I bought it and paid for it, and am sending it forward to you at this time." Again, in this same letter, Green wrote: "I am expecting to go to Chicago the latter part of this month to meet Mr. McKenzie"—the same McKenzie who supported Ballinger's argument before the Committee on Public Lands in favor of the Cale bill—"and others interested in the Doughten ground, and shall expect to take up the work of perfecting their surveys and title as soon as possible." John Ballinger, a nephew of Achilles, now represents these interests. Under date of April 19, 1909—six weeks after Ballinger took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior—Walter M. French of the law firm of Allen & French of Seattle, wrote John W. Dudley, Register of the Juneau Land Office: "Mr. Harriman, whom I represent, has on several occasions taken the matter of sale up with Judge Ballinger, whose firm represented the purchasers, and with Mr. Hartline, and the parties have at all times seemed to be in perfect accord." It is hard to keep track of them all, no doubt, and we must end the present list. On November 12, 1907, Glavis submitted a report to Ballinger as Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which he recommended a further investigation concerning a Soldier's Additional Application by Clarke Davis—who was represented by the Mr. Harriman referred to. Ballinger never replied to this phase of Glavis's report, either orally or in writing, but he did approve for patent, without further investigation, the Soldier's Additional Application.

The Seattle "Star" of May 18, 1907, had an article regarding the Alaska Petroleum & Coal Company, Clarke Davis's company. This article stated that the men prominent in the company, together with others interested in similar enterprises, had been endeavoring to secure the passage of an act of Congress which would enable their corporations to get possession of the coal lands. "All possible influence," said the "Star," "has been brought to bear in Washington. Among those who went from Seattle to Washington on this mission was 'Dick' Ryan." Now notice. On the files of the Interior Department appears a letter of introduction from Ballinger to Secretary of the Interior Garfield under date of March 4, 1908, introducing "Richard S. Ryan of Alaska," and say-

ing Mr. Ryan could "doubtless give" Mr. Garfield "valuable information." Doubtless he could, but it was not the kind of information on which Mr. Garfield was accustomed to act.

Mr. Taft's Letter

THIS disposes of the question of Ballinger's single employment by ONE claimant, so innocently stated by President Taft. Out of over a possible thousand lawyers in Seattle, Ballinger seems to have had a monopoly of syndicated Alaska coal clients. And who shall say that these clients were altogether lacking in sagacity?

Immediately after the statement in the President's letter that Ballinger did only a little work for one claimant is this further statement: "The evidence in respect to which you were consulted professionally was not secured by Mr. Glavis until after your resignation as Commissioner of the General Land Office." There is not even a "shred of suspicion" upon which to base this statement. The President was cruelly imposed upon, and he in turn unwittingly deceived the public.

The President also refers to the fact that Glavis was allowed to remain in charge of the claims, notwithstanding Ballinger was aware of his attitude as to their fraudulent character. As a matter of fact, the claims were not taken from Glavis, simply because it was feared he would do just what finally he did—go elsewhere for justice.

When Dennett was private secretary to Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, Hansbrough was chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and in North Dakota was known as a Hill railroad Senator. Dennett owes his prominence in politics as much to Ballinger as to his former political connections. It is the belief in the State of Washington that he owes his present position also to Ballinger, because of his suppression of facts involving prominent citizens of Washington in public land frauds. On July 26 of the present year Glavis wrote to Dennett: "The investigation that was made at that time was disclosing a great deal of fraud among these coal claimants, and, as you were advised by telegram, we were uncovering a great deal of fraud which involved a great many prominent people in the State of Washington, as well as implicating a United States Senator. You, however, directed me to postpone taking further evidence."

A month previous to this Glavis had wired to Dennett asking if any admissions had been made to Dennett in Washington by Alaska coal claimants. Dennett replied by wire that no admissions had been made by claimants. Confronted personally with proofs of his mendacity, Dennett afterward admitted to Glavis, in the presence of another Government agent, that these admissions had been made, and that he himself had worked for the legislation sought by these men, and had interviewed several Congressmen in their behalf.

No more details to-day, but let us call attention to one incident that is understood to have been a disappointment (to put it mildly) to Theodore Roosevelt.

On June 26, 1909, Donald R. McKenzie, Ballinger's intimate associate and client, told Special Agents Jones and Glavis in Seattle that Secretary Garfield's attitude toward the Alaska coal claims, in which he and his friends were interested, was such "that they brought pressure to bear on Senators and Representatives to prevent his remaining in the Cabinet under President Taft." Are the same influences that kept Garfield out keeping Ballinger in? Will the President consider these facts in weighing the arguments now being pressed upon him by members of his Cabinet?

Or are the above circumstantially narrated events also nothing but "shreds of suspicion"?

A Few Sample Views

"AS THE coal is partly ours, and very, very valuable, we are grateful to Mr. Glavis for sitting on the beds and yelling, and grateful to COLIER'S for giving him a place of good acoustic properties to yell in."—*Life*.

"... A casual reading of Mr. Glavis's article leads one to suspect that there is a degree of rottenness in Denmark; that the Guggenheims are running the Department of the Interior in the interests of their ambitious efforts to hog a jackpot that belongs not to the Guggenheims; not to the Department of the Interior; not to Richard Achilles Ballinger, but to the people of the United States, a large body of easily circumventable individuals without representation in lobbydom at Washington. A careful reading of the Glavis article makes the suspicion a conclusion. The oftener it is read the more convincing is the argument."—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal*.

"... Your duty, Mr. Ballinger, is plain. If you can not make reply to these very pertinent questions in a way that is satisfactory to the people of the United States (and only one kind of reply will be

satisfactory), then you should give way to one who is more sensitive to the sacred duty of a public servant to protect the people's property against the spoliation of a privileged few."

—*La Follette's Weekly Magazine*.

"The indictment in COLIER'S, by L. R. Glavis, directly of Secretary Ballinger of Mr. Taft's Cabinet, and inferentially of Mr. Taft himself, can not be disposed of with a mere plea of 'not guilty.' Circumstantial and precise, it is convincing unless refuted as precisely and circumstantially as it is made."

—*Chicago (Ill.) Public*.

"COLIER'S has raised more discussion the past year than any other half-dozen magazines together. Some accuse it of muck-raking and others uphold it, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that, right or wrong, it has placed many pertinent subjects before the public for study and discussion."

—*Albuquerque (N. M.) Citizen*.

"... More people will believe the Glavis statement than the Ballinger denial, and more interest will be aroused over it than any other subject or

question before the American public since the Spanish war of 1898. . . ."—*Willow (Cal.) Journal*.

"There are some marvelous coincidences in this world. COLIER'S WEEKLY, with its interrogatory article, 'Do the Guggenheims control the Department of the Interior?' was received Thursday, and on Friday, Secretary of Interior Ballinger withdrew 8,000 acres of valuable water-power lands from the corporation grab-bag."—*Salina (Kans.) Journal*.

"The publication of the story of L. R. Glavis by COLIER'S, entitled 'The Whitewashing of Ballinger,' will have a far-reaching effect. What this effect will be is particularly hard to forecast. It might be truly said that this is the turning-point of the Taft Administration."—*Richmond (Ind.) Palladium*.

"Frankly we do not take to Secretary Ballinger worth a cent."—*Skowhegan (Me.) Independent*.

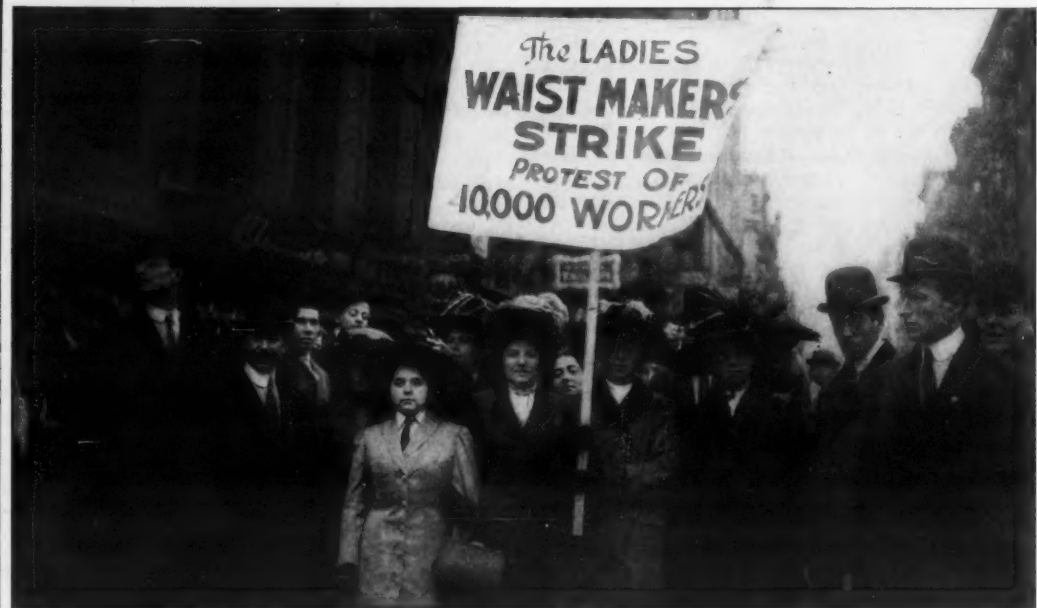
"... Mr. Ballinger seems to be wholly unable to make a satisfactory explanation. He should promptly resign and thereby relieve President Taft's Administration from a burden."—*Early (Iowa) News*.

What the World Is Doing:



The Liquor Election in Alabama

A scene in Birmingham during the voting upon the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, November 29. Women and children sang songs at the polls in favor of prohibition, while a band employed by the "Antis" kept playing to drown them out. The State was carried against the amendment decisively.



The Shirtwaist Strikers in New York

A squad of the women and girls who struck for the union shop and who on December 3 marched from the Bowery to the City Hall to protest to Mayor McClellan against the partiality shown by the police for their employers. The Mayor promised them fair treatment. Next week's Collier's will contain an article upon the strike.



The Opening of Congress

The members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress standing during the prayer offered by the blind chaplain, the Rev. Henry N. Couden, at noon, December 6. Speaker Cannon appears at the left.

The Budget

WITH rockets painting the London sky, and such an audience inside the Parliament building as has rarely been assembled, the Peers affirmed themselves and rejected the Budget, 350 to 75. This is the first time in the history of the two houses that the House of Lords has rejected the Budget in its entirety.

They had been well warned by Rosebery, Morley, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Cromer, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Lytton, Lord Courtney, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, that they were marching to their doom if they tinkered with the nation's finance. But they proved, like the nobility of France in another crisis, that they could die like gentlemen, if it was their lot to be abolished. Of course, it is a theoretical and constructive death, if the people vote back the Budget over their noble heads. It will mean merely that they are shorn of their ancient powers as a parliamentary body, and that their income is pared off a few points.

That which focused the opposition to the Budget was the notice served by Lord Lansdowne that "this House is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." They refused formal assent to the Budget bill and referred it to the country. This makes it illegal to collect taxes.

A lonely voice was raised in the House of Lords for the poor of the land. It sounded strangely in that noble gathering, where the general thought was how to retain privilege at the lowest cost. It was the Bishop of Hereford who reverted to the Gospel teachings for a few moments and said that if the bishops have any function to perform, it is to speak for the multitudinous poor. So, he said, he supported the Budget, a social welfare Budget, based on sound finance. He said he was convinced that the country's answer to an appeal to the ballot would be in clear English that "never again shall the fundamental liberties of the people be endangered by a privileged class." I wish that the Budget might be passed as a protection against the rapidly growing spirit of revolt among the democracy, which may become dangerous.

Then followed the rebuke administered by the House of Commons to the House of Lords. With a vote of 349 to 134 they passed the resolution of Premier Asquith to the effect that "the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provisions made by this House for the services of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons."

The Budget is the money bill of the nation. It fixes the moneys the country shall spend for the coming year and how that money shall be raised.

When land increases in value because the neighborhood becomes more populous or the surrounding properties more valuable, by real-estate development, by immigration, by rising birth rate, that increase is known as unearned increment in land values. The owner is not the creator of those increased values. They are not due to his energy, foresight, or perseverance, nor to his labor expended on the land, nor to changes and improvements which he has conducted. Some of the main provisions of the Budget are:

1. Lloyd-George has put a tax of twenty per cent on this unearned increment. The effect of this will be to split up the great ancestral landed estates.
2. There are taxes on the value of undeveloped land and on mining royalties, and a duty on the benefit accruing to the owner of leased land at the expiration of a lease.
3. There is an increase in the income tax and in the inheritance taxes on estates.
4. Other diversions and appurtenances of the rich are touched up in the tax on motor-cars (\$10 to \$300, according to horse-power) and the tax on gasoline of six cents a gallon.
5. The increased taxes on spirits and tobacco hit the poor man in his evening relaxations rather harder than the rich man. They are perhaps the least popular portions of the Budget.

Lloyd-George has given a defense of his Budget in the English "Nation."

He says landed monopoly has impoverished the rural districts, and driven old industries from the villages. He asks: "Should taxation be borne by those who can best afford to bear it or by those who can best afford to pay?"

The End of Zelaya

THE severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua on December 2 seemed to mark the beginning of the end of Zelaya's dictatorship. Señor Felipe Rodríguez, Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, received his passports, and in his note Secretary of

g: A Record of Current Events

State Knox left no doubt as to the attitude of the Government toward President Zelaya.

Secretary Knox stated that President Zelaya had repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of the Washington Convention of 1907, and had almost continuously kept Central America in contention and turmoil. "The Government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and will of a majority of Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the Government of President Zelaya, and that its peaceable control is well-nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the Government at Managua."

Mr. Knox further stated that our Government was convinced that the two Americans "killed by direct order of President Zelaya were officers connected with the revolutionary forces and entitled to be dealt with according to the enlightened practise of civilized nations." As for the reparation found due after careful consideration, "the Government of the United States would be loath to impose upon the innocent people of Nicaragua a too heavy burden of expiating the acts of a régime forced upon them, or to exact from a succeeding government, which would have quite different policies, the imposition of such a burden. There must enter also the question how far it is possible to reach those actually responsible, and whether the Government be one entirely disassociated from the present intolerable conditions and worthy to be trusted to make impossible a recurrence of such acts. The United States will temporarily withhold its demand for reparation, in the meanwhile taking such steps as it deems wise and proper to protect American interests," and reserve "for further consideration at the proper time the question of stipulating that Nicaragua obligate itself by convention as a guarantee for its future loyal support of the Washington conventions, and their peaceful and progressive aims." Mr. Rodriguez was informed that he would still be received at the State Department as an unofficial channel of communication if he so desired, as would also the representative of the revolution.

Reforming the Navy

SECRETARY MEYER of the Navy made public on November 29 his plans for reorganizing the Navy Department. It is the continuation of the efforts of the sea-going personnel who, for many years, have actively advocated this needed reform.

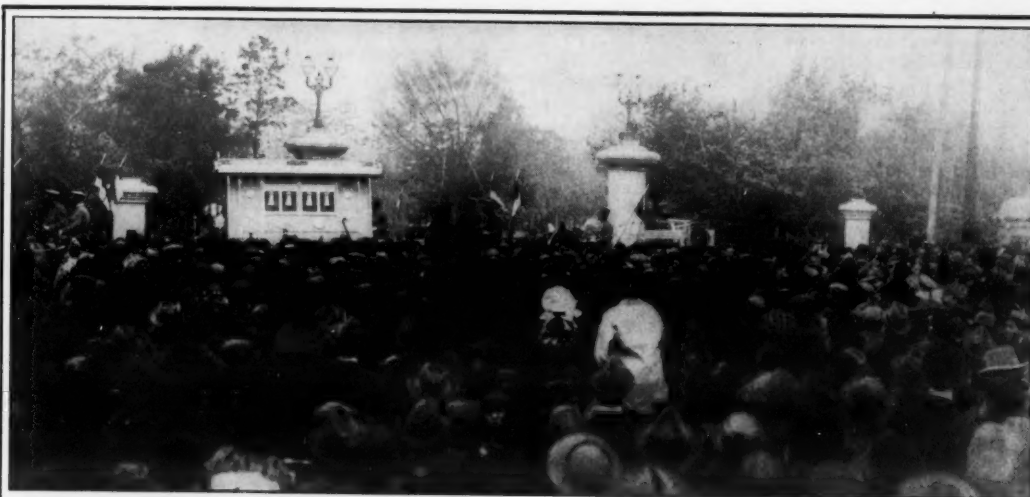
The double purpose of the reorganization is to simplify the Navy Department, with its eight bureaus, and to modernize the navy-yards. The changes were the recommendations of a board headed by Rear-Admiral William Swift, who reported to George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

The principal features of the reorganization are as follows:

1. The creation of an advisory council of four officers of rank and experience to act as advisers to the Secretary of the Navy.
2. The grouping of the bureaus of the department into two main divisions of material and personnel, according to the nature of their duties.
3. The establishment of a division of operations of the fleet.
4. The establishment of a comprehensive inspection system of a permanent organization, whose officers shall be periodically changed, who will come mainly from the active fleet, and be conversant with the latest ships and the modern methods of drill and organization.
5. The establishment of a modern and efficient cost-keeping system in the Navy Department and at navy-yards.
6. The separation of the navy-yard work into the two natural divisions of hull and machinery.
7. The adoption of a rule that commandants and captains of navy-yards shall be selected for their knowledge and experience, and that their tenure of office shall be long enough to insure continuous administrative policy.
8. A recommendation for the abolishment of the Bureau of Equipment, whose duties will be divided among the bureaus of steam, engineering, construction and repairs, and supplies and accounts.
9. The abolishment of the Board on Construction.

The Advisory Board for the Secretary of the Navy, to consist of four flag officers, is as follows: The aide for operations of the fleet will be Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, commander of the third division of the Atlantic fleet. The aide for personnel will be Rear-Admiral W. P. Potter, now chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The aide for material will be Rear-Admiral William Swift, commandant of the Boston Navy-Yard. The aide for inspection will be Captain Aaron Ward, recently supervisor of New York Harbor, who will become a Rear-Admiral on January 9.

Dec. 18



A Japanese writer says: "The dense crowds formed a human wall—there have been many crowds at the eight state funerals of the last forty years, but that which turned out for Prince Ito was the greatest of them all"



The Peers and officials of Japan marching to Hibiya Park—the Emperor and Empress each sent personal representatives. Every member of the party which accompanied Prince Ito to Manchuria was in attendance



The funeral cortege passing toward the "Consecrated Place" at Hibiya Park, where the ceremonies took place in the Shinto Shrine. The chief mourner who walked beside the coffin was Mr. Bunchi Ito, the Prince's son

The Funeral of Prince Ito

What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

The second feature of the reorganization will work out as follows: One division contains the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and the office of the Judge-Advocate-General. The other division contains the Bureaus of Steam Engineering, of Yards and Docks, of Construction and Repair, and of Ordnance.

The abolition of the Bureau of Equipment rests with Congress.

Secretary Meyer found his power to lay hold of the department in Section 419 of the Revised Statutes, which gives the Secretary power to "assign and distribute among the said bureaus (eight bureaus) such of the duties of the Navy Department as he shall judge to be expedient and proper."

Round the World and Back Again

GERMANY'S naval budget provides for a total expenditure of \$108,500,000, an increase of \$7,000,000, largely due to the sums devoted to the completion of new battleships.

It has been announced unofficially that an American syndicate has received from Russia a contract to double-track the Trans-Siberian Railway line.

Justice David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court has come out in strong condemnation of secrecy in divorce proceedings. He has said: "Better no divorces than divorces obtained by secret judicial proceedings. Let no man be rich enough to buy a veil to cover the records of a court of justice."

The new Governor-General of the Philippines, W. Cameron Forbes, was inaugurated on November 23. In his speech he wooed capital to the islands in siren tones: "No capitalist need feel alarmed as to the security of his investment provided it has been made in such a way as to fulfil the conditions imposed by law. The Government should offer every reasonable inducement to capital and make more liberal land and mining laws."

Not yet in the heart of the true Athenian is the fire of the conqueror wholly dead. Transplanted to this country, the Greek has become a factory hand in Hackensack and a smelter worker in the Rockies; his lot in California has been to join the Japanese and the Hindu as a picker of prunes and a gatherer of grapes. When the vineyards this fall had all been

garnered and the people began to look about for the champion picker they fell upon Theodore Firos, a son of Athens, whose pick near Lodi, in nine and one-half hours, amounted to four tons. It passed the average record by two and one-half tons, a two-ton pick being sufficient for a day's work according to most of those who hire themselves out at the task.

The Municipal Council of Paris on November 29 voted unanimously to grant a site in the Place des Etats Unis for a monument to the memory of Horace Wells of Hartford, Connecticut. He was among the first to use nitrous oxid gas to prevent pain in dental operations.

John Pierpont Morgan has bought stock control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. By this act he purchases all the holdings of Thomas Fortune Ryan.

The Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Giolitti, has resigned, after holding office since February, 1906.

Omaha has been holding a National Corn Exposition from December 6 to 18. Samples of corn were shown grown under average conditions in every State of the Union.

The *Lion*, the cruiser-battleship, had its keel plates laid at Devonshire on November 29. The *Lion* will have 70,000 horse-power, will displace 21,000 tons, and will be 700 feet long.

Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson has been appointed First Sea Lord, to succeed Sir John Fisher.

The Sky Trust

AND now the Wrights have incorporated themselves. The Wright Company will deliver Wright aeroplanes by May 1, 1910. Behind it are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore P. Shonts, Allan A. Ryan, Morton F. Plant, Howard Gould, Andrew Freedman, Robert J. Collier, August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, and Russell A. Alger. The company is capitalized at a million. The factories will be situated near Dayton, Ohio.

Aviation grounds are being opened in Florida, where customers may be served with flight lessons. After April 1 this part of the plant will be moved to some northern town. Proper precautions will be taken against permitting unskilled and uninstructed persons experimenting in the air.

The Switchmen's Strike

ON THE last day of November a strike of railroad switchmen started at St. Paul, and before the sun shone on December 20,000 men were thrown out of employment, and every line of industry in the Twin Cities, Duluth and Superior, and all the cities of the Northwest dependent on the movement of supplies, were seriously affected.

President Frank A. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union declares that this is strictly a Northwestern district fight, and warns the Eastern railroads to keep their hands off. At the outset, the strike is the worst that the Northwest has seen for twenty years. "Scab" labor at the switch is no guarantee of safety to the traveling public, nor is it likely that such inexperience could do much to untangle the bewildering mass of freight traffic that is already congested and confused. This fact is not lost sight of by the Switchmen's Union. Nor do they forget that a strike of two weeks' duration is sure to cause a food panic in many of the interior towns. Such mining centers as Butte and Anaconda must import every mouthful they eat. The miners have credit at the mining stores only so long as they are at work, and while the railroads are still the mines are closed. In this manner alone over 5,000 men are facing a desperate situation.

The mills at Minneapolis, having insufficient store-room for their manufactured products, have closed down. The situation is serious enough, if it is confined only to the Northwest. But in spite of the St. Paul strike managers' declaration that they do not want it to spread East, the report is current that the trainmen of all the Eastern railroads, comprising upward of 300,000 employees, will shortly present their demand for a ten per cent increase in wages.

With the enormous Christmas traffic at hand, the trainmen have selected for their ultimatum the time that compels the most hurried consideration of the issue. When the strike was but three days old the city of Duluth reported that forty-four switchmen, who are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, had returned to work; that conditions there were nearly normal, and that the backbone of the strike was broken. But at the same time other cities reported that cars in the freight yards were being moved by horse-power.



From the Illustrated London News

The British House of Lords Debating the Budget

These are the 594 gentlemen constituting the House of Lords who on November 30 rejected the Budget, and for the first time in history dared to reverse the Finance Bill of the Commons. The feature of the Finance Bill which goaded them to the rejection was the twenty per cent tax on the unearned increment of land. The Lords of all parties hold 16,411,986 acres—1-5 of the United Kingdom. The make-up of the Lords is as follows:—Princes, 3; Archbishops, 2; Bishops, 24; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Peers (odds and ends), 520—Total, 594. The Dukes average 142,564 acres apiece, the Marquises 47,500 acres, the Earls 30,217 acres, the Viscounts 15,324 acres, the barons 14,152 acres

Outdoor America



IS FOOTBALL WORTH WHILE?

A Symposium of Opinion from the Presidents of Representative Educational Institutions in the United States

"THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
IN MY opinion intercollegiate football is worth retaining as a branch of the recreative life of students. If the dangers which in past years have been connected with it can not be eliminated, I should certainly change my mind. So far as the physical dangers of the game are concerned, they can, I believe, be largely minimized by an intelligent modification of the rules of play.

"Far more serious than these, however, have been in the past evils which I am inclined to call moral. These have been, on the part of the teams, an excessive desire for victory, resulting in the importation of skilled players and such handling of the teams as amounted to professional athletics instead of the clean amateurism which ought to prevail. Again, the excessive interest in the subject on the part of the students has caused a decided interference with the more serious purposes of college life.

"I am convinced that it is possible to save the game as a part of the proper recreation of student life and as a form of genuine amateur sport.

"HARRY PRATT JUDSON, President."

"THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.
 "I think the game of football is far too valuable as a college sport to consider giving it up. I may be influenced in this opinion more than I can judge by the comparative absence with us in Texas of the chief evils I understand to characterize the game in the North and East. Brutality and undue danger to life and limb have been practically absent here. In earlier days we had some trouble in maintaining scholarship standards in the cases of members of the team, but that is entirely past. There was for a longer time some difficulty in bringing alumni to see that real sportsmanship was inconsistent with inducements of any kind intended to bring to college strong football material. But that fight, also, has been practically won.

"S. E. MEZES, President."

"UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
 "Football as played here is essentially an American game, which brings out in the participants those qualities which probably the Americans admire more than any other people and which are especially necessary in the development of a soldier. For these reasons it is worthy of the best efforts and thought of those to whom the training of our young men is entrusted.

"The contention that the price exacted in the nature of accidents and injuries, which has unfortunately been relatively high this season, should be worthy of the most careful consideration of even the most rabid adherent of the game with a view to its proper adjustment.

"In all respects the same conditions that threatened the continuation of the game before the introduction of the new rules are confronting it now, and the demand for safer and saner regulations must be heeded. The changes in the regulations need not and should not detract from the character-building tendencies of the game, but they should afford the participants

IN VIEW of the recent hysteria over football accidents, it has seemed pertinent to obtain the deliberate opinions of the presidents of the leading American colleges and universities on the subject of maintaining or abolishing the sport. The following letter was addressed to the presidents, and their replies are printed below. The absence of Harvard from this symposium is due to the fact that President Lowell refused to express himself:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I am asking the presidents of the leading colleges of the United States, east, west, and south, for a brief statement of their opinion of the place of football in student recreative life; whether the student would be more benefited by an abandonment of the game, or by its retention and the elimination of present features to which objections are taken; in a word, whether the game is worth trying to keep.

"I need scarcely tell you that we are moved to this editorial endeavor by a desire to create a sane public feeling of the need of wholesome and clean sport for the college youth."

reasonable protection; the protection found in competition dependent upon skill and quick perception and action rather than upon mere weight and force.

"H. L. SCOTT, Colonel, U. S. A.,
 "Superintendent."

"YALE UNIVERSITY.
 Although preferring not to make a direct statement, Dr. Hadley's sentiments on the subject may be understood by an opinion he expressed the other night, informally, to some friends among whom the subject happened up for discussion.

"Football at Yale during the present season has worked very well. We have had a number of sprained ankles, but only two or three cases of more serious injury. Considering the number of boys that play football, I doubt whether this is a much worse record than baseball would show. At any rate, it is a small price to pay for a game which diverts the energies of one kind of boys from rowdiness and another kind from drinking.

"If we want to eliminate mass play, we have it in our power to do so at any time by abolishing all gridiron lines and making one comprehensive rule that the ball changes hands on every down unless the opponents have had a 'fair and equal chance' to get possession of it. This would abolish mass play, root and branch. The present rules have had some effect in this direction; but as long as the colleges want to reserve their strength for the final games they will tend to meet weak opponents with simple formations, and that, of course, means the massing of men."

"UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.
 "I believe in athletic sports. I think that the great problem is to create an interest in a variety of athletic exercises and induce all of the students to engage

in them. There is nothing new on the subject of football. The views of those who favor and of those who oppose have been presented to the public too often. Personally I shall be glad when a more rational interest in a variety of sports, that will reach the whole student body, is substituted for the present monomania which has many evils.

"JAMES H. BAKER, President."

"THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.
 "I am decidedly of the opinion that football is a game worth trying to keep. I think every effort should be made to reduce the danger of the game to the lowest point possible. The game has taken such a hold upon the imagination of the American people, as well as of the students of our colleges and high schools, that it would be impossible to find a satisfactory substitute for it, and its abandonment would be regarded as a great loss to the general enjoyment. I wish the game could in some way bring a larger number of the students into the practice, and that the interest were not so intensely fastened upon the training of one team for the intercollegiate contests.

"CYRUS NORTROP, President."

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
 "Our position here is favorable to the retention of the game, endeavoring in every possible way to eliminate the present objectionable features. We believe that there is nothing that contributes more to good work along educational lines than participation in wholesome, clean sport. We have often thought that possibly some of the features of the game regarded as objectionable might be most speedily eradicated if the entire matter would be left in the hands of undergraduates.

"Those of us who are teachers certainly do not want to take out of our college and university life that which contributes to the making of good, strong, manly fellows."

"EDGAR F. SMITH, Vice-Provost."

"THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.
 "The game of football is certainly worth trying to keep. I have an impression that the mass plays are the source of most of the accidents. It is possible that more active, observant officials of the utmost integrity and impartiality and fearlessness in penalizing all unfair play should be found. There should be closer medical inspection of those proposing to play and better physical training required.

"There should be an education of the spectators to appreciate good playing apart from the mere matter of scoring or winning. Inter-class football, bringing many into practice, should be encouraged.

"GEORGE E. MACLEAN, President."

"UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.
 "I am of the opinion that, with certain changes, the game should be retained on account of the training it gives in self-reliance, self-control, self-subordination to team-work, alertness, physical development, and loyalty to a common cause.

"Changes that would, I believe, lessen the danger of serious accident are:

"1. Abolition of tackling below the waist. The present low tackling causes many head and neck injuries. If higher tackling were enforced there would probably be more long runs and more scoring.

"2. In case of a player receiving a forward pass, prohibition of opponents interfering with him in any other way than by pushing him with outstretched arms. The player looking for the ball to descend is at the mercy of an opponent, and many injuries come from his being struck by shoulders or body of that opponent in this defenseless attitude.

"3. Abolition of the 'on-side kick.' In this play the ball strikes the ground, and the result is often a headlong dive of several players for it, giving rise to injuries of a serious nature. The abolition of low tackling would leave the game sufficiently open to warrant abolition of the on-side kick method of attack.

"4. Possibly some rule would be advisable forbidding the pushing and dragging by his team mates of a player carrying the ball. This too often results in two or three men striking a single opponent, whose first instinct is to dive under and trip this oncoming mass, at great risk of injury to himself.

"J. M. BOWYER, Captain, U. S. N.,
 "Superintendent."

"THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.
 "Any sport that appeals to young men will have an element of risk and danger. No doubt football has had too great an element of danger. Some changes have been made and others will be made from time to time. These changes have usually been betterments. The physical dangers have been prominent in the public eye. In college circles the intellectual and moral risks have received quite as much thought and

(Continued on page 26)

Water-Power in the East

Does Conservation Stand for Use or Non-Use, Development or Stagnation?—Is the East Trying to Draw a Revenue from the West in Water-Power when the East Has Wasted Its Own Resources?

By AGNES C. LAUT

THE fact that one authority is financially allied with the claimants to the Alaska coal lands, that another represents the largest private power and irrigation project in his State, and that the other is attorney for consolidated power companies, does not in the least reflect on the sentiments expressed in the paragraphs printed in the next column. Each authority practises exactly what he preaches—corporation acquisition of the big public resources. The sentiments are not set down as any reflection on the authors. They are set down because they are honest, downright, outright, open, and on-the-nail expression of a lot of vague opinion that is floating around, doing harm because it is false and founded on assumptions contrary to fact. A Western Senator actually asked me in genuine indignation how the East dare preach conservation to the West and lock up Western water-power, when all the Eastern water-power had been rifled away from public control. Hadn't the waters been flowing since God made them, and what good were they if they weren't used? What did all this talk about conservation mean anyway but looking up against public use? He, for one, wasn't going to stand for this business of civil servants perambulating around the country preaching fool nonsense! It was the same vague opinion in another form founded on assumptions without a shred or the shadow of a shred of truth.

What the Senator did not seem to know was that conservation has gone past the howling stage in the East. Men are no longer preaching it; they are practising it. It is no longer a "hazy demand." It is an actual fact. Water-powers in the East are not only being "conserved," they are being stored, controlled, operated by the people and for the benefit of all the people instead of the benefit of a favored few; and they are being so conserved with the hearty cooperation and endorsement of—whom do you think?—the very same companies that are raising the howl in the West.

The Real Meaning of Conservation

CONSERVATION of water-power as it exists in actual practise does not mean the locking up of water-power against the public. It means the throwing open of that power to full development—dry season as well as rainy, not just a tenth of the possible power, but ten-tenths of the possible power; not just to the profit of one per cent of the population or two or three units of capital, but to the profit of every living soul in the State where that water-power exists. Conservation is not demanding that water-power be conserved in the West for the East, but that water-power be conserved in the West for the West, and in the East for the East. The conservation plans of New York State embodied in Governor Hughes's public utility policy contemplate right now and on the spot, and not up in air, and without seeing red, an income and saving to the State from water-power that may ultimately reach \$18,000,000 a year; and that income to all the people from the people's water-power will not detract one dime's value from the big water-power companies' holdings, but will add to the value of their holdings; and the added value comes back to all the people more evenly distributed than if only ten per cent of the water-power were developed and that ten per cent went into the pockets of two or three people. That is what conservation means in actual practise, and it's a great deal more sensible than exchanging brickbats about "the monopolistic Colossus which is nurturing itself at the breast of its foster-parent, 'the public,' or ranting foolishness about East versus West and 'the paternalism'—whatever that means—that's going to choke folks black in the face.

Let us see how New York turned the trick! The spirit of the West is the spirit of Missouri, that says: "Show me"; and perhaps if the West is shown just what New York did and how and what it is doing now, there will not be so many brickbats aviating back and forward between East and West.

"THE West will not consent to a policy of administration that would sell or rent water-powers for the benefit of the 'whole people.' Water-powers in New England are not so 'conserved.' Then why in Oregon? . . . Just to satisfy a hazy demand in the East for 'conservation.'"—Portland "Oregonian" on Conservation.

"The water runs down our mountains, and most of it flows idly to the sea without turning a wheel, but to prevent grabbers from acquiring vested rights the theorists insist that it must keep on flowing idly until it can be made to yield tribute. . . . These new policies have their roots in paternalism, their tendency is toward despotism, and if not checked they will choke to death our boasted government of the people, by the people, and for the people."—Judge Hanford at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle.

"Your policies cripple industries and development, and thereby instead of conserving resources cause their waste and destruction."—Frank Short of Fresno, California.

It all dates from the time power projects began at Niagara. New York State suddenly awakened up to the fact that on the Canadian side of Niagara the power company had agreed to pay for the use of the public's "white coal" from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, with upkeep of the scenic park; while on the American side of Niagara the very same power people under a different charter were taking 200,000 horse-power a year of the people's "white coal" without any compensation to the people whatever, though at market price of raw, undeveloped water it was worth \$5 per unit, or a million dollars a year; at market price of developed electricity worth from \$11 to \$25 per unit, or from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year. Having allowed a passer-by free gift and title to your property, you can not change your mind because you realize you have been a fool and go after him and take it back. So with the title to power on the American side of Niagara. The companies were entrenched: the public was the poorer from the loss but the richer from the experience; so when a power company came along asking exclusive right to power along some rapids on the St. Lawrence, Governor Hughes refused to sign the bill till the company contracted to pay to the public for such privilege some 75 cents per 25,000 horse-power and a sliding scale above that figure. It wasn't the amount. It was the question whether these grants should be made from public property without some compensation to the public. The many having granted the privilege to the few, it was up to the few to make some return to the many. Thereafter, when power people came asking water-power privileges from the State, New York sat up and took notice. It was not to restrain, to curb, to lock up water-power; it was to see that when the few took something from the many, the many should get something back from the few. That year in his message Governor Hughes had suggested that it was "well to consider the great value of undeveloped water-powers. They should be preserved and held for the benefit of all the people and should not be surrendered to private interests. It would be difficult to exaggerate the advantages which may accrue from these great sources of power if the common right is duly safeguarded." What did he mean by advantages which might accrue? He meant what Germany and France and Switzerland and Australia and Canada are doing—though Switzerland had to amend her constitution to do it—making water-powers a source of revenue to the state. In Australia undeveloped water-power is sold at \$5 per unit and affords an enormous revenue to the state; and—Colorado and California please note!—not a single lawsuit has ever occurred over water rights.

The Situation in New York

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S message went on to suggest "a plan embracing in a clearly defined way the matter of water storage for purposes of power." The suggestion materialized in the passage of the Fuller Act of 1907, providing that the State Water Supply Commission, which already had control of all water supply for municipalities and control of river improvements, should take an inventory of all the waters in New York State for a scheme of development and conservation. For this investigation the State Water Commissioners obtained the services of the most eminent consulting engineers in America, men like John R. Freeman, whose advice is law with the biggest power companies in America; and I want you to notice what these big engineers advised.

They are the same men who are paid princely salaries to advise the big power companies of California; and if the West took the advice which these engineers give there would be fewer brickbats flying, and in their place a big constructive conservation policy such as New York State has inaugurated and will have considered by the Legislature this winter for the people's verdict. It is not too much to say that if the main plank in Governor Hughes's platform next January be endorsed by the public it will be one of the biggest projects inaugurated by Governor Hughes and one of the most important ever undertaken by New York State. While the Western States have been heaving brickbats, New York State has been sawing wood and saying nothing. While it is impossible to know the details of Governor Hughes's coming message, if you talk to the Water Commissioners and look over their drawings, it is a pretty safe guess what the main character of the Governor's recommendation is to be.

I can tell you the only course that is possible, and I can tell you the results of the engineers' inventory of all the waters of the State; and then you can guess what is coming yourself.

This reducing of conservation to terms of the concrete by New York State is not the result of "hazy paternalism." It is not a one-man policy. It is not Gifford Pinchot and it is not Governor Hughes. It is the logical result of converging necessities that only a fool would resist.

First of all, when the big cities like New York began draining the country for a water supply, the little cities and towns took fright that they might be drained or drowned out of existence; and they petitioned for the State to sit up and get busy.

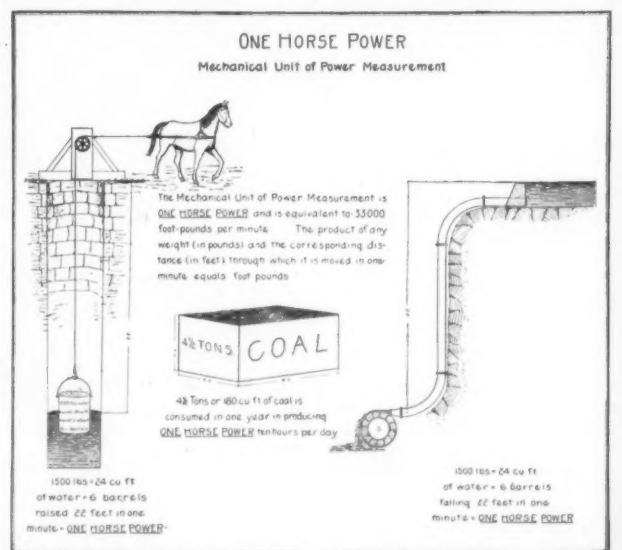
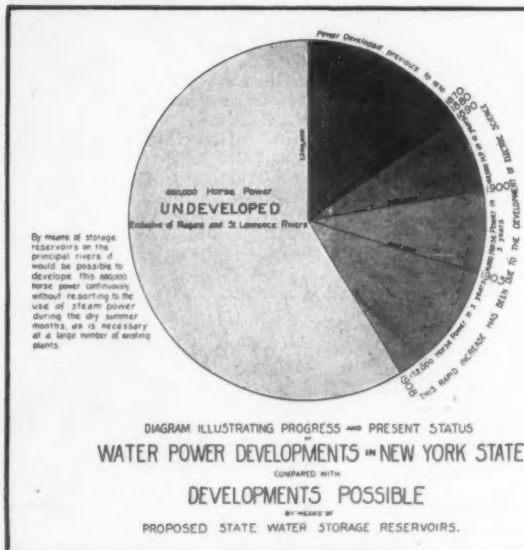
Then two or three rivers in New York State have a sportive way in spring of cutting up high jinks and drowning roadbeds and flooding out power-houses. The Genesee has little tricks of that kind; so has the Mohawk. Such little tricks in a single spring have cost railways in roadbed \$1,000,000. If you don't believe that, ask the railroad men their bill of expenses and hear their maledictions on the Mohawk. So the railways and the power companies came with a tale of woe to the State for something to be done, and done quickly.

The commissioners' inventory showed that 1,824 water-power plants were operating in New York State on sites alienated forever from public control with over 600,000 horse-power in use and 800,000 horse-power capacity available, placing New York at the top of the list as a water-power State, California coming second, and Maine third.

Too Much Water and Too Little

THINK of what that means in profits from the public's "white coal"—at raw, undeveloped water-power rate, from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a year; at developed rate, from \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000 a year; but you need not see red over all that loss to the public; for it is not all the velvet profit that it seems. These rivers that flood the turbines out in spring from sheer joy of bounding force grow languid in summer and go out of commission from drought, so that these power companies have to provide extra steam and gas plants to the number of 124,000 for the three dry months of the year—1905 and 1908 were exceptionally dry. At cost of \$4 a ton, the companies were put to enormous expense from lack of water; for the cost of the steam plant, for the fuel, and the extra help—to amounts running all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000—sheer loss from lack of water. So the power companies—power companies with the same shareholders as the companies that are howling against conservation in California—came over into the camp of conservation, and asked the State to do something—do it quickly. Men who have put from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 into a plant can't afford to see it knocked out of commission by too much water in spring and too little water in fall. This is the point where conservation becomes mighty practical.

Why didn't the companies go to work for themselves



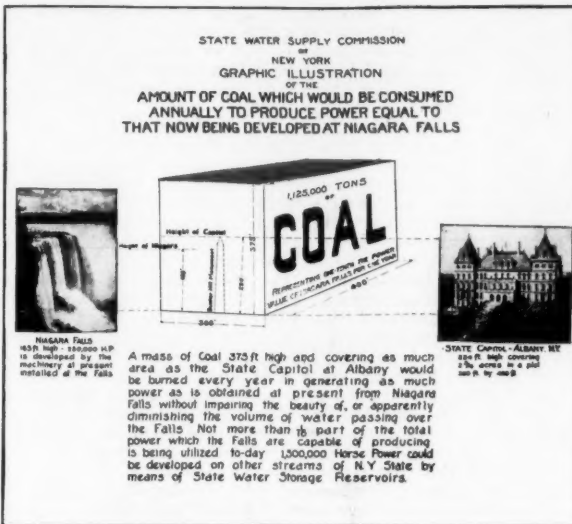
on storage reservoirs to hold back those spring floods as reserve for the fall? That point is the hub of the water wheel in New York. Because the Constitution of New York State forbade it. Most of the streams where big power projects are located take their rise in the Adirondacks State Park. By the Constitution of 1894, not one acre, not one foot of that park may be flooded or destroyed for commercial purposes. Some of the big companies had actually begun buying lands still under private title in the park for storage reservoirs when they discovered that the law of 1894 tied them hand and foot. They could do nothing to remedy their recurring loss; so they came to the State to act with the State for the conservation of the waters.

The Waste of Water

STILL other reasons forced New York to enter on a big water policy of conservation. The water-power streams that ran dry in the fall ran to terrible waste in the spring. Every spring, from a million to a million and a half horse-power spills in waste over the waterfalls. This at the price of raw water means a loss of \$5,000,000 a year straight; or if every unit of horse-power from water represents \$12 saved in coal, this flood represents a loss equal to \$12,000,000 of coal. Put either of these amounts in a big storage reservoir, and what would you have? Just that income yearly to the State for all the people. How? From extra power which the existing companies have expressed themselves as eager to buy; for new power which the new companies would buy—not to mention loss saved to companies, farmers, railroads, and State by the spring floods held back.

On improving the navigation in one section of the Hudson River the Federal Government has spent over \$5,000,000. What is there to show for it? Not much of anything. Spend that amount on one storage reservoir on the Sacandaga (at the head of the Hudson), and the navigable depth at the city of Albany is going to be increased about a foot and a half.

You see now how New York's policy isn't Gifford Pinchot and it isn't Governor Hughes. It is the natural sequence of progressive events without any brickbats.



Having stated what forced New York's policy, it isn't necessary to guess what the coming message of the Governor is bound to recommend. The Water Commissioners' Inventory shows that with a proper system of storage for all the leading rivers of the State, water-power can be made to yield New York \$18,000,000 a year income and waste prevented in spite of 800,000 horse-

power already beyond public control. The power companies must have State cooperation to save them from loss. For that cooperation they are willing to pay at the market rates for water; and those market rates can ultimately be made to yield \$18,000,000 a year. . . . But it will not all come at once. The commissioners are not going to recommend a wild jump into a wild-cat experiment. They will recommend one reservoir this year, which will be made to pay for itself, and another reservoir next year that will pay for itself, and so on in a progressive policy till the State waterways are all brought under one comprehensive plan.

Reservoirs that Pay

THE first reservoirs are likely to be on the Hudson, the Genesee, and the Raquette, because there is a tremendous market for power on these rivers, and the projects can be made to pay for themselves. Details can not be known till they are thrashed out in the Legislature this winter; but one estimate on the Raquette gives a fairly good idea of the scheme. It contemplates the creation of 110,000 additional water-power—not the building of a power plant, just the storing of wasting waters—which the power companies are eager to buy at \$5 per horse-power. This will give the State a gross income from this project of \$550,000 a year. Against this must be charged interest, maintenance, sinking fund to take care of capital, in all \$126,000 a year, leaving the State a net gain of \$400,000 a year, and the power companies better off than before. The lands to be flooded are not private lands nor summer camps. They are swamps and constitute less than one per cent of the area of the State park. An artificial lake the size of Lake George is to be erected, and the flooded portions are to cover unsightly malarial swamps.

What—it may be asked—is the State going into the paternal business of manufacturing power? No. It is going to take care of the water, and the companies will pay for the water and manufacture it into power.

The Poor Man's "Race-Horse"

The Fleetest Animal on Four Feet

By J. EARL CLAUSON



The start

SILVERHEELS was a thoroughbred of mixed blood. In other words, she was that canine paradox, a whippet—the fleetest animal on four feet, the joy of a Yorkshireman's heart and the pride of his household.

From puppyhood her favorite game was a chase. Anything offered an excuse. It might be a bit of paper tossed on the breeze which with some difficulty penetrated to the back yard of the weaver's cottage where she lived, or it might be the shadow of a cloud passing between earth and sun. She was a clumsy puppy, with legs disproportionately long for her slender body, and a snake-like tail, which, when her attention was attracted, she tucked carefully out of harm's way between her legs. Her muzzle grew long and sharp and her coat was short and glossy and fawn-colored. At five months old, when her serious education began, Silverheels was to all intents and purposes a replica in miniature of an English greyhound. There were the long racing lines in every inch of her anatomy, although accentuated, the slender, strong toes, the soft, well-developed foot cushion, the slim body, and, beyond all, the long legs, so thin that apparently a man might snap them between thumb and finger, yet muscular and sinewy even in lanky youth and giving due promise for the future.

"Tis time Tip began to learn," said her master to a companion who came with him one day to the back yard to look at the pup and her mother. To the world at large she was always Silverheels, but to her intimates she bore another name, suggested by the spot of white on her tail.

"Oh, aye," replied the stranger. "She's right for it now; and, if I know a whippet, she's a keen one."

Thereafter Silverheels's world broadened. Every morning while her owner waited for his breakfast, and every evening after the day's work in

the course. An Englishman with a dog no older than Silverheels, but somewhat heavier, gave the challenge, which her master accepted, and the two betook themselves down the street a distance of a hundred and fifty yards, leaving their dogs in the hands of strangers. The man who held Sil-



The whippet race in full swing

the weaveshop was at an end, they played together at games she liked. The master shook a towel in her face, and, catching it in her teeth, she would cling with the tenacity of seasoned glue. It was thus that she showed her mettle and the ancestry which lay back of her grip.

With the advent of the new era for Silverheels she found herself the favored companion of her master in long walks of a Sunday or holiday. Sometimes on these outings she ran free, while at others she adorned the end of a leash, tugging lustily for all of the five or six miles covered, developing her muscles until presently her flanks presented the appearance of a tangle of fine twine. Sometimes on the Sunday walks Silverheels and her master would meet other men and dogs. Such a meeting led to her first race.

A long, level stretch of macadam highway furnished



The man who waves at the finish

verheels was no stranger to her, but she detested him cordially. Held tightly by the nape of the neck and the tail, the dogs at the start had no opportunity to display dislikes. Accordingly they kept their eyes fixed on the men down the street.

Of a sudden at the crack of a pistol Silverheels felt herself pitched forward. A little way off her master was calling to her, waving madly a big colored handkerchief with which she had been accustomed to play. She recovered her footing and ran as she had not run before, with her rival at her side. She put forth an extra effort and in an unappreciable moment the other dog's nose was at her shoulder; another spurt and she had lost him. Now the rag was just ahead, and now she clutched it and hung on like grim death, while her master reached for the stakes.

"Eh, man, but she's a fast one," remarked the on-lookers, crowding around with their congratulations.

The Racing Holidays

MEMORIAL DAY is the first of the four great whippet racing festivals in that portion of the country where the sport flourishes. It is the earliest mill holiday bringing suitable weather, and it is English mill employees who are at the same time the devotees and the promoters of the sport. The Fourth of July is the second racing day of importance, Labor Day comes next, and if good weather holds the season closes with a grand flourish on Thanksgiving.

The whippet has fairly won its reputation of being the fleetest four-footed animal used for racing. Although in appearance a pocket edition of a greyhound, it has more of other blood than of greyhound in its veins. Weighing up to twenty-eight pounds, it can in its best representatives cover two hundred and twenty yards in twelve seconds, rather better than the time of the swiftest thoroughbred horse, and at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

It was in the north of England that the breed and the sport originated. In Yorkshire and Lancashire handicaps are held every year which draw three to four hundred entries, and thousands of spectators crowd around the tracks to see the little dogs run. In America whippet-racing is of comparatively recent date, fifteen or twenty years at the outside, and beyond the circles of Englishmen has made slow headway. It is noticeable, however, that more bench-shows every year provide for whippet classes.

This fact is the more remarkable because the secret

of whippet breeding lies in the commingling of widely separated blood. Mate a greyhound and a bulldog, and the chances are that the resultant litter will show more of the hound than of the bull. Pick the best of the lot and breed the second time, either with a fox or an Irish terrier, and if the offspring threatens to be overweight, breed in cousin to cousin, or closer. It takes four years at the lowest calculation to get a whippet by this process, but the result can not be duplicated in the world.

From the greyhound come the fleetness of foot and the fine lines which go with speed; from the bull there are the pluck and tenacity which refuse to recognize defeat, and from the terrier the snap and "go" which make a dog "keen," as the fanciers put it. This process of breeding is not practised to any large extent on this side of the water. In the great centers of the sport in the United States, the mill villages of Rhode Island, Fall River, Lowell, and a few places in New Jersey, whippets will continue to be bred from whippets until it is found desirable to obtain a larger infusion of the vim of the small terrier or the grit of the bulldog.

Many dogs begin racing before they are a year old. If a man thinks he has a champion, however, he will hold it back from hard training until about fifteen months. The first lesson the young dogs receive is following a towel their masters trail in front of them. They are taught to cling steadfastly when once they have set their teeth into it. By the time they are mature enough to undergo training for handicap races, the little fellows have learned pretty well from occasional scratch meetings what is expected of them. Preliminary to the maiden race for a prize, however, comes a season of arduous preparation. During the first week the dogs are purged with physics, fed on a combination of pig's feet and other ingredients made into a jelly, and after the morning road-work each day have a bath and are rubbed down and blanketed. Their feet receive the most careful attention during this period, since it is on their condition that success largely depends.

This procedure is followed up to the day of the race. Early morning trials are held between friends in the seclusion of some remote spot, away from the followers of the dogs, who are always on the lookout for tips.

In a handicap race there may be any number of dogs entered for a single prize, the running being done in relays of four. The list will include whippets ranging in size all the way from five or six pounds up to twenty-eight (anything above the latter figure being looked on

with extreme disfavor), and in age they will range from under twelve months up to eight or nine years—for a few will keep in the game up to the very edge of doddering senility. Handicapping is a delicate business, to be handled only by an expert. It is subject to almost innumerable considerations. If possible, one scratch dog is put in every relay of four, although in a big field this can not often be done. One rule is to give a dog under twelve months old the greatest possible advantage, and to handicap four feet for every month above twelve up to a certain limit.

The course in America is generally two hundred yards long and ten feet wide. This gives room for four dogs running abreast. When all is ready the runners-up, who are also the owners, take their positions two-thirds of the way down the track, the slippers holding the entrants at the starting line. At a word from the starters the runners-up race down the course, and when all are across a line ten yards from the finish the pistol is fired and away go the whippets, each heading straight for its master, who is now at the end of the track yelling like a fiend and waving his towel up and down. As they pass under the wire the dogs jump for the towels, and are usually swung clear of the ground by their own impetus.

The Art of Slipping

A FIELD of forty starters means ten relays, and the winning dog must cover the course at least three times before he reads his title clear. Slipping is an art by itself. Some slippers hold the dog by the scruff of the neck and the tail close to the body, and at the pistol shot toss it ahead as far as they can. The skill with which an experienced whippet will catch its stride after being thus unceremoniously handled is marvelous. Some dogs, however, have difficulty in learning the art of managing their legs when slipped thus, so that while this style of starting may be good for several feet for one racer it confuses and proves impracticable for another.

Promising whippets command comparatively high prices in the communities where the little dogs are raced. The owner of Orphan Boy, a Providence dog, for instance, refused an offer of \$250. Orphan Boy was so successful later that he was barred from open handicaps. Little Bobs, Bed of Stone, Bendigo, and Hunt's Mary are other animals whose names are as well known in whippet circles as are those of Maud S. and Lou Dillon in the harness-racing world.

The Hard and "Crooked" Hand of Toil

Uncle Bill Thompson Salutes Mr. Aldrich as He Raises the Price of Bread

By EMERSON HOUGH

SOME ten or a dozen years ago a few of us went out to Colorado to hunt blacktail deer. We stopped at the ranch of one Uncle Bill Thompson, located well toward the head of a pleasant but wholly barren little valley. Uncle Bill lived in a log hut, round about which stood a few straggling little apple trees, planted by his own somewhat hardened hands, and watered with a ragged little ditch which he had dug with the same hands. Uncle Bill was living on the venison of blacktail deer or cottontail rabbit. When he went out to hunt with us, he took with him only three cartridges; because they were all he had and all he could afford. So far as I know, Uncle Bill Thompson never did anything in his life that caused him to blush, but if he has blushed, he has been blushing unseen these last ten years. None the less, in some way he got together money enough to come to the city, where lately he casually wandered into the office of one of his former guests. With some compunctions, and with that certain condescension usually employed by any city man toward any one who does not live in his own particular city, I asked Uncle Bill how his ranch was getting along and what his land was now worth. I wanted to be plumb affable with him.

"Well," answered Uncle Bill, rubbing his chin, "I dunno just what you would call that land worth now. The apple buyers last fall gave me \$300 an acre for my apples on the trees. I suppose you probably might call that sort of land worth about \$1,000 an acre, mightn't you? I reckon that would be about a fair price."

"Uncle Bill," said I to him suddenly, "have you got more than three cartridges in your house now?"

"I have," said he simply.

He has.

When Uncle Bill came into the office, he looked to be smaller than myself. When he went out, I concluded that on the whole he looked a great deal larger than myself; because I do not recall any personal transaction of mine in which any one has come along and offered me \$300 an acre for my kind of city apples on the tree. How about your own city apples?

Acres Grow Less Productive

IT WAS Mr. Carlyle, I believe, who said something about the beauty of the hard hand of toil. Barring the beauty of Uncle Bill's hard hand in the steady grip of friendship, barring its steadiness under a rifle barrel, is there not something interesting to-day in the good right hand of Uncle Bill? So much depends upon it, so much lies in it. Eventually we go back to Uncle Bill when it comes to the matter of running our Government, our business, our army, our navy, our schools, or even our table. We get five per cent of our food from the sea and the streams. Uncle Bill raises the rest. Our mines furnish only the medium of exchange for the wealth he raises. Our

railways only carry that wealth. Our forests only build houses to cover the tables where Uncle Bill spreads his three meals a day for us.

In less than twenty years from now we will have no more wheat than we need to make our own bread. The American acres are steadily growing less productive. There is no more free land to be had anywhere in our West. In less than twenty years, having little or no foodstuffs to export, the balance of trade will cease to flow from Europe toward us. Our farms will be smaller.



"These will lift the mortgage, I think"

Socially we shall have divided yet more into classes, have gone yet closer to an aristocracy and a peasantry; shall have seen our America yet less an America. We shall not have left one foot of public land, reclaimed, drained, or any other sort, in all America. Our forests will have gone almost to the verge of extremity. Our mines will have been that much the nearer exhaustion. Our water-power will have passed almost wholly into the hands of a few wealthy interests. New England will have become much richer. Senator Aldrich, Uncle Joe Cannon, and their friends will have become very much richer.

One of the Ministers of the Canadian Government not long ago told me that Canada has inspected our immigration methods and would not receive as immigrants one-half of those accepted by us at Ellis Island. We average at least three-quarters of a million immigrants every year. Say that two million in all, imported and domestic, are added to our population every year, persons who either eat three meals a day, two meals a day, or when they get a chance. How are we keeping up with that? The answer is that our soil is steadily becoming less productive. There being no proportional increase in farmers, farm labor has risen fifty per cent in the last ten years. Farm products have cost that much more on our city tables. They are going to cost as much more in ten years. We need fifteen million bushels per year more wheat, but our average product per acre is becoming less instead of more. In New England you can get landed estate for \$500. In New York there are twenty thousand farms for sale. Beautiful, or at least interesting, is the hard and crooked hand of toil owned by Uncle Bill. He has got America in that hand.

An Argument with Weight

MUCH twaddle has been written about the delights of country life. There is no real delight in hard work on the farm any more than anywhere else. But if it can be shown that hard work on the farm pays better than almost any other kind of hard work, we will have fallen upon an argument of some practical force. This argument will have more weight than any amount of sentiment. The money to be made on the farm is what will get us more farmers.

Fifteen years ago I used to meet up in Wisconsin, at one of the summer resorts, a man from Texas who had little to do but go fishing. He said he made his money in buying land at six cents an acre and selling it at \$20 an acre. Some of his \$20 land has since then sold for \$200 an acre. But that was not making money, and it is a transaction of no interest to you and me. The man who really will make money out of that land is the coming college graduate who knows how to farm and who will go down there and make that soil raise bags of dollars every year.

There are two Western States of which New England never heard, and which own over \$100,000,000 worth of farm machinery. What is the land worth on

(Concluded on page 26)

Kilpatrick
Yale—EndHobbs
Yale—TackleAndrus
Yale—GuardCooney
Yale—CenterBenbrook
Michigan—GuardFish
Harvard—TackleRegnier
Brown—End

The All-America Football Team

A Review of the Season's Play and the Players

By WALTER CAMP

THESE never was a season that surpassed the one just finished in furnishing food for reflection on the general characteristics of play. To the casual observer, the one point especially noted was that there was a manifest tendency to return somewhat to mass plays. Especially was this true of heavy interference against the tackle position. Another point on the surface was the appearance of rather more skill in the execution of the forward pass, both by the passer and the man receiving the pass. Outside of this the only promising point of general observation was considerably greater precision in placing kicks and the rather better handling of the kicks by those receiving them.

When one comes to look below the surface, there has never been a season where development was so persistently sought along every possible line of attack and defense. The entire art of kicking was advanced several stages. There were many backs on many teams who could consistently kick spiral kicks, end-over-end kicks, floating kicks, and all the variety that tend to make the position of the man in the back field disagreeable. Drop-kickers were extremely numerous, notwithstanding the fact that only a few were heralded as remarkable. The average of accuracy in this respect was very markedly advanced. Kicks from placement suffered somewhat before the drop-kicking. Just why it is difficult to tell, but probably owing to the greater number of possible fakes from the drop-kick formation. The catching of punts improved throughout the country in spite of the more difficult kicking it was called upon to face. On-side kicking in all its varied phases, from the run out to one side and a low kick diagonally across the field, down to short lob kicks over the line, was developed to the great worryment of the defensive back field. Moreover, punters varied the length and the height of their kicks with a considerable measure of skill.

Slight Advance in Open Play

YET with all this it was probably along the line of relative proportion that coaches, captains, and players made their greatest advance. For the first time since the introduction of the forward pass and on-side kick a really definite idea of the boomerang character of these plays, when they did not come off successfully, was grasped. Some teams paid the penalty, having their opponents make unexpected touchdowns. Others had their eyes opened early enough by surprising gains of the opponents, so that they were able to measure more correctly their chances, and, therefore, did not really lose games by their temerity. Every one gained much respect for those vagaries of the oval piece of leather which it was likely to display when it struck the ground after a kick. Backs would watch the ball coming down about to strike the ground before they could reach it, and before the season was half over they realized that that ball might at its own sweet will bound two or three feet over their heads, take a sudden shoot straight at their feet, bound at right angles to one side or the other, or finally so catch on its end as to bound diagonally backward a half-dozen feet in a contrary direction from which it had started. The only really sound conclusion the back field reached about the bounding ball was that the mind of man could not tell what it would do. The men learned, therefore, wherever it was possible, even at a dangerous pace, to endeavor to secure the ball on the fly. It may have been this that improved the general catching of punts.

Teams which had their forward passes across the end of the line unexpectedly intercepted once or twice by opponents, who ran anywhere from twenty yards to a touchdown, began to take more forethought and to plan,

in case a play of this kind was made, to protect it from this untoward disaster.

The general theory of defense to open and close play was somewhat better worked out, although not in any entirely satisfactory manner. Some centers played in the line and some back of it. Some teams overbalanced their protection for open play, and consequently suffered at the hands of teams which were strong on running plays directed at the tackle position. Some teams shot their ends in on defense and some held them out.

In the West a greater variety of formations drove that section of the country along the line of more specialized defense almost to the verge of overdoing it and slowing up their charge. Wing-shift attacks were so numerous that the defense was forced to consider this line of play with greater care, and it was pretty generally found that swinging a man over from one side of the line to meet the other man was not as rapid or as efficacious as to shift the whole line a notch or two to meet such variation.

The East was more conservative in this matter than the West, and preserved a more active and forceful charge on that account.

Along with this development in the play has come as great a number of stars in the back field as any season has ever produced. Some of these stars have been unfortunate in meeting with injuries which, although not serious in the sense of leaving any permanent mark, have put the men out for this particular season. Minnesota suffered seriously in this way in the temporary loss of McGovern and Johnson. Chicago was obliged to take a star end, Page, and make a quarter-back of him because of inefficiency in that position caused by the graduation of Steffens. Notre Dame developed in Miller a half-back of unusual promise. Minot of Harvard and Coy of Yale, as well as Marks of Dartmouth, were three full-backs of wonderful physique, speed, and ability. Such remarkable speed, power, and dodging ability combined as shown by Philbin of Yale has probably never been equaled, at any rate never surpassed. And these are only a few. The richness consisted in the great number of first-class men.

The same is hardly true in the matter of ends, although Kilpatrick of Yale brought up the standard. Of centers there were a less number of men who stood out conspicuously, but tackle and guard material was far above last year, and probably, all things considered, stronger than that of any other season, although no one or two individuals towered quite so far above the rank and file as did men like Hefelfinger and Hare.

Greater Variety of Play

QUARTER-BACKS of prominence were far less in number, but whether that was due to any lack of good ordinary men, or whether the fact that the game has so much greater variety of play possible as to make it a superhuman task for any man to complete the possibilities of the play, is a question. That question will hardly be answered until we have seen two or three sea-

sons of these complicated maneuvers and find some quarter able to get all the possibilities out of his team with machine-like precision.

In the general standard of sportsmanship, I am convinced that there has been not only a steadily growing improvement, but that this season has seen it more emphasized than for a number of years. I do not know that I can instance a more enlightening proof of this than an incident which occurred in a game played in the Middle West between Chicago and Northwestern. A return kick struck the ground, and a Chicago player secured the ball and ran over for a touchdown. Neither official nor players seemed to see that a mistake had been made, and the ball was being brought out for a try

at goal. Now, it is a fact that by the rules a kicked ball striking the ground puts on side the players of the eleven which first kicked the ball from behind the scrimmage, but if that kick be returned and the ball then strikes the ground, it does not put on side the players of the team which returns the kick. At this point in the game there had been no score by either side, so that this touchdown looked favorable to Chicago. But the Chicago coach, Mr. Stagg, saying, "I can not stand for this," stepped out and notified the official of the error in the interpretation of the rules, and the ball was called back.

But the improvement in sportsmanship is also spreading among the players and the crowds. Mind, I do not think for a moment that the millennium has come, or that it will come either in our day and generation or for a long time in the future. I know there are players still who let their vicious temper get the better of them. There are players who slang each other in an attempt to produce temper, but the really dirty player is now the exception, and he is not over well liked even by his own side.

Better Officials

THE work of the officials has also improved, although there are still not enough first-class men to cover all the games. The demand for good men has increased, and there is less of a desire toward unfairness indicated in negotiations for officials. Institutions no longer play one official against the other by having one side choose the umpire and the other the referee, expecting each to be a partizan, and then shifting them over at intermission. But the best point of all is the way the officials have realized their responsibilities, and have recognized the fact that they stand for an official board whose desire is to keep the game clean and free from objectionable features. The officials have, therefore, assumed control of the games as never before, and while there was one unfortunate occurrence (I refer to that in Philadelphia at the time of the Indian-Pennsylvania game), it was due to one of the Indian players entirely losing his head, and it only went to show the temper of officials when Mr. Edwards, who was acting as umpire and was assaulted, kept entire possession of himself and saw to the removal of the objectionable parties and the proper continuance of the game.

The coaching has not proceeded through much change, that is, so far as methods are concerned. The number of coaches at the largest universities was somewhat lessened, and in one or two instances quite notably, narrowing down the variety of opinions and making the organization more easy to direct. The most marked improvement in the coaching was the return in the early part of the season to first principles, such as tackling and falling on the ball, and this early work made a distinct betterment in the performance of these parts later in the season.

Now, as to the question of injuries, the sadness caused among the players and lovers of the game by the accident at West Point, followed later by one in the South,

has been most widespread and general, and there is no disposition among those who care for the game to minimize this feature. There have been many times in the past when such unfair charges have been brought against the game as to cause a feeling of antagonism among those who knew the injustice of the charges, but in similar cases this year the majority of comment has been fair and tempered, and all those interested have appreciated this. There has been and will be much discussion as to what the reason is for these two misfortunes this season, at a time when for two or three years the game had seemed to improve so much in this respect. It is hardly the time for advancing ill-considered or hasty judgments, but it is eminently a matter for the most careful study and consideration of all the features that led up to these accidents. Both came, in a general way, through mass play. But the other injury which was serious, that occurring at Annapolis early in the season, was in an attempted open field tackle. There is little doubt that, if this accident at Annapolis had not been followed by the two later fatalities, it would have been regarded by all as a chance—a thing that was so unlikely to occur with that kind of result as to be regarded like some startling and wholly unexpected accident in any one of the many sports of the year.

Return to First Principles

THE play in the East during the season of 1909 was characterized by the return to first and cardinal principles—tackling, falling on the ball, and helping the runner—which had almost been lost sight of in the hurry to learn new forms of attack. The previous two years were taken up systematically again, especially at Harvard and Yale, and the result was that these two made steady and commanding progress throughout the season, every game being a little better than the game before, until at the end the cleverness and sharpness of the detail of the game was well marked. It was patient, painstaking, and consistent drilling, and its results were manifest when comparison commenced to be made later in the season.

As to the style of play, as already indicated in the preceding paragraph, team play was the point aimed at, and when this was combined with great weight in the back field, it began to be evident that mass plays, well-nigh abandoned, were creeping to the front again. After three years of experimenting, it was found absolutely essential to take the former supporting half-back away from behind the tackle in order to protect against forward passes. In the first year the end had been used, and in the second year the end and the half-back working more or less together, and finally it became recognized that as skill in executing these passes increased, and possibility of the opponents getting more than one man through in a position to take them, the defense must provide better to protect against them, and it did so by pulling the backs further back. Many teams, notably Harvard, came eventually to that heavy mass play once more on tackle, for the tackle now was left far less supported against that form of play than in the old days previous to the alterations in the rules. No team had perfected it better, as was shown in the West Point, Dartmouth, and Yale games.

The handwriting on the wall on the 1st of November showed what was likely to happen during that month, and it certainly went far to bear out the theory that no matter what the style of play is the team that begins gradually and works up along the line of the fundamentals, like tackling and falling on the ball, will in the long run be able to adapt itself more satisfactorily, even to complicated situations, than the team which begins at the very end and has to come back to work on the fundamentals toward the latter part of the season.

Yale and Harvard showed in their first November game the same consistent improvement, Yale perhaps a shade the better, defeating Brown 23 to 0, and Harvard beating Cornell 18 to 0. Princeton played a tie with Dartmouth, 6 to 6; Pennsylvania a tie with Lafayette, the same score, 6 to 6; Carlisle barely nosing out a victory against George Washington, 9 to 5; Annapolis a tie game with Washington and Jefferson, neither side able to score; Syracuse a rather poor game with Tufts, 9 to 0 in favor of Syracuse, and Michigan actually going down to defeat at the hands of Notre Dame, 11 to 3. But these experiences brought some measure of reform and a few of the teams at least profited.

Michigan's History in Brief Is Typical

MICHIGAN was the most noteworthy of these. In the Notre Dame game her tackling had been poor, distinctly inferior, and while the week before she had run up, with forward passes and the like, a big score against Syracuse, she was brought soundly to earth once more. Here she found that Notre Dame played a simple game, but one in which every tackle was made right, every man charged upon the defense, every man started quickly, and every man got in every play, and that simple game of Notre Dame's was good enough to beat the carelessness of Michigan. Right down to hard facts came Yost and his team, and never was there a better record of getting a lesson and profiting by it. The next week Michigan showed the very same tactics against Pennsylvania that Notre Dame had shown against Michigan, and Michigan defeated Pennsylvania, 12 to 6, and then went up to Minnesota and cleaned up the Conference champions with exactly the same tactics, the final score being 15 to 6.

There never was a season more especially destined to lead up to the highest pitch of interest. Gradually Yale

and Harvard forged ahead of the field. Step by step their fighting organizations were built up. Harvard had won over Yale by the barest margin of a field goal in New Haven in 1908, and it was Yale's turn to journey up to the Harvard stadium for the contest this year. The Harvard team looked to be at least twenty to twenty-five per cent better than last year's team, and Yale's, while the personnel was practically the same, looked likewise much better. When the two teams met on November 20 it is probably safe to say there were never two better matched organizations nor a game in which so much interest was concentrated. One of the newspapers on the next day compared Harvard to a very powerful man with a broadsword, and Yale to the cleverest of fencers with a rapier. At any rate, Harvard, with an attack which gained between two and three yards to Yale's one, was never within Yale's twenty-five-yard line and only twice within possible scoring distance. Yale, on the other hand, kept Harvard on the defensive, and was thrusting at the Harvard goal from the time the game was two minutes old until the end. Coy took no less than seven chances at the Harvard goal and put two kicks over, while one of Harvard's kicks was blocked, and Kilpatrick, the Yale end, all but secured a touchdown. Harvard was obliged to make a safety. Thus the score, 8 to 0, won for Yale the championship of the season of 1909.

Some three or four years ago, as the writer said at the time, Western football had advanced in the attack at least close to the standards of the older East. Then came a period when the better football education of the preparatory schools of the East told in favor of that section, and as this was the time when Michigan, having been preeminent in Western football, took on contests with Pennsylvania, there was a great deal of cry about the opportunity for a test. Now, unfortunately, this happened at a time when Western football was falling off. It was necessary for the Western teams to take on the new rules, and the greater number of feeders in the East was against them. Michigan suffered two close defeats at the hands of Pennsylvania, and then last year an overwhelming one, besides being obliged to play Syracuse when in a weakened condition from the Pennsylvania game, and thus meeting still another humiliating drubbing.

Too Much Traveling

THE Indians raised havoc too for a year or two with Western aspirations. A year ago Chicago took on Cornell after defeating Minnesota as well as Wisconsin decisively, and only succeeded in playing a tie game, while Cornell was equally defeated by one or two Eastern teams. Then the East dropped into somnolence once more regarding the quality of Western football. But this year there is a different story. The East must notice the fact that Michigan defeated and outplayed Pennsylvania, and that Michigan is by no means the only one of quality in the Middle West. Notre Dame defeated these particular Michigan men the week before by a score of 11 to 3. Marquette played Michigan a tie, and Minnesota, even without the services of Johnson, her

was much anticipatory figuring as to Michigan having one of her old-time teams and coming to the front by defeating everything in sight. But those rosy forecasts were dashed rudely into worse than nothing when Longman, an old pupil of Yost's, came to Ann Arbor with his Notre Dame team, numbering among its members a certain half-back of auburn locks named Miller, who ran rings around Michigan's left end, with the result that apparently Notre Dame walked off with all Michigan's aspirations for Western championship honors by defeating the Michigan team 11 to 3, crossing the Ann Arbor line twice for well-earned touchdowns. It was a cruel blow indeed, but for all that it may result in good to Western football interests; as also it did, incidentally, so result to Michigan herself. A team that can afford to take on a trip to Philadelphia and then up to Minneapolis and do itself justice at both places is surely a good one. When such a trip comes after the heart has been taken out of the work by a defeat that apparently means the loss of Western prestige, it is hard on players, students, and alumni, and naturally brings up reflections as to whether such a game is worth the candle. Yet Michigan accomplished it, defeating both Pennsylvania and Minnesota, the Conference champion.

West, Like East, Weak on Open Play

NOW it should be remembered that Minnesota had been accredited with by all odds the best team in the Middle West. All the teams that faced the Gophers, as they were called, came away with the most remarkable respect for Minnesota's attack. It was without any doubt the most varied attack in the country, East and West included. It had shift plays, forward passes, good line-plunging assault, and all kinds of variations. This attack put up against the ordinary Western defense, which, as I have already said, is specialized, simply walked away with Chicago and defeated Wisconsin decisively. Minnesota had won the Western Conference championship, and there was a prevailing opinion that Minnesota's game was altogether too strong for any of the Western teams and a confidence that she would defeat many of the Eastern ones.

Such was the condition when the Michigan team, which had already had the long trip from Ann Arbor to Philadelphia and back to Ann Arbor, started for Minneapolis. Such traveling would generally take it out of any team and be quite a factor in the result. Now what happened? The very thing that had paralyzed Michigan's varied offense when she, two weeks before, had faced Notre Dame now paralyzed Minnesota's offense. If a charging, ripping, jumping line comes through into your back field there is not a great deal of time to do tricks. More than that, when a man jumps right up and intercepts a forward pass, when he ought to be comatose or running backward or doing something else, it is demoralizing. The same things which had made Yost look sad and miserable when his team faced Notre Dame caused him to grin and Williams to look glum when Michigan turned them around against Minnesota.

And Western experience is confirmed a good deal by Eastern experience in this respect, for, at any rate, the records show that forward passes and on-side kicks, though far better developed than ever before, have not been very effective. They have driven the defense back away from tackle so that the tackle is more vulnerable and is pounded a great deal more, but they have not proved successful engines of attack in big games. Possibly they might do so if they were sufficiently perfected, but when they have failed they have been boomerangs.

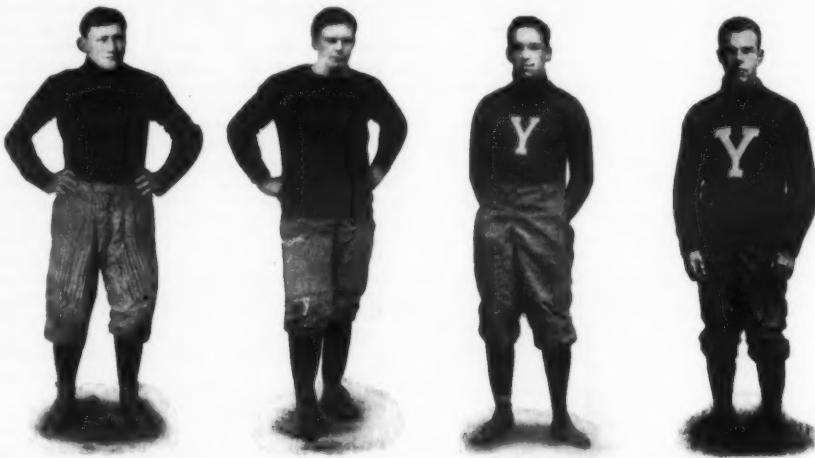
In spite of the fact that Minnesota had a varied and powerful offense this year, Middle Western football has not been really up to its old standard of interest since the day that Chicago defeated Michigan on Marshall Field 2 to 0. In these later days there is speed and variety of attack, but no sounder basic principles of play than could be found there then. The fundamentals of the game were then taught perhaps more thoroughly. All was not sacrificed to a few complicated maneuvers on the attack, but defense was studied. However, the West is not alone in being a bit carried off its feet with the possibilities of attack to the detriment of the defense. It is difficult to avoid this, and only the sounder advice of older players has kept many a team in the East from shipwreck on this rock. Michigan suddenly learned this in the Notre Dame game and wisely profited. Minnesota had no such opportunity of finding out that she had been playing against weak defense until Michigan showed her, and then it was too late to do anything but submit to humiliating defeat.

A Varied Attack

THERE is not the faintest shadow of doubt that the Western organizations can exhibit to-day a far more varied form of attack than anything displayed in the East. The shift plays and special formations are almost without number, and the drill of the teams in signal practice is so constant and well carried out that they perform these maneuvers with remarkable rapidity, and from this very feature they offer a greater scope of forward passing than any of the Eastern teams.

And this brings us to the question of how great a percentage of these plays of theirs is likely to be successful.

To approximate a satisfactory answer to this, one must turn at once to the defense. And here, as defense is not so rapidly built up and far more a product of certain schools than attack, it is only natural that the West does not offer as strong and rugged an opposition as does the East. Perhaps no better description can be



McGovern Minot Philbin Coy
Minn.—Quarter-back Harvard—Half-back Yale—Half-back Yale—Full-back

star player, defeated Chicago and later still accounted for Wisconsin, but was finally defeated in a desperate game by Michigan.

To understand the situation in the West, one should remember that there was formerly what was called "The Big Nine," which is now "The Big Eight." These Conference colleges included Illinois, Minnesota, Purdue, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Indiana, Chicago, Iowa, and Michigan. Owing to a quarrel over the radical reforms which spread throughout the country a few years ago, Michigan withdrew from the Conference, and at that time took up contests with Pennsylvania. As in most college quarrels, the general public has long since ceased to think of the reasons for the separation, and there has never been the keenness of interest since which marked the old days when Chicago and Michigan were wont to meet. It is inevitable that a university located in such a center as Chicago has more interest centered in it than one located in or near a smaller city. It is human nature for one who otherwise would be a non-partizan to take an interest in and feel a desire to have the organization which bears the name of his city win in any contest. Baseball is an example of this. And from this very human fact comes the corollary that Michigan's athletics suffer financially for the lack of a game at Marshall Field.

The situation in Middle Western football is peculiar. The old days of Chicago-Michigan matches are no more. Before the Michigan-Notre Dame contest, and just after the tremendous victory of Michigan over Syracuse, there

given than to say that the Western defense presupposes either a knowledge of the attack it is to meet, or endeavors too religiously to diagnose that attack before plunging in. It is like a pitcher at the bat thinking too much of the possible curves. Eastern defense is not so specialized, but goes in on the cardinal principle that a line, given the freedom of using its hands and arms, can push back or overcharge a line which is bound not to use its hands or arms. Hence the defense should always be able to fight its way into the opposing territory and then look. Every football coach and player is familiar with the fact that complicated plays behind the line depend upon the forwards of the side on the attack holding up the opponents at least momentarily. The Easterners give their lines on the defense less to think about, but more action. Notre Dame had in its game against Michi-

gan more of this quick, ripping charge, and hence hurried Michigan's plays behind the line. Benbrook on the Michigan team had something of this style, and charged more aggressively and followed the ball more sharply than his mates. Later Casey at tackle developed it. Michigan had been able to charge the Syracuse line on defense and hold it long enough on Michigan's own attack to get the plays off, and that made just the difference between the victory over Syracuse and the defeat by Notre Dame, with a fair measure of credit going to Miller, the Notre Dame half-back, for his brilliant individual running. Yet it is only fair to appreciate that Miller's work on attack could not account for Michigan's weakness in the same department, for no one man, and that a back-line man, can play all the defense. Thus Michigan profited tremendously by this lesson. She took

a leaf out of Notre Dame's book and went her one better, too. She lessened the complications of her own attack and made her defense an active, lunging, aggressive feature. The great Northwest is developing a grade of football that is already high-class, and the interest in the game in that section is growing steadily. No wonder their standards are approaching the best when they have been able to secure such excellent coaches.

In this section they have developed formation and spread plays, and have not been behind in working out the forward pass and on-side kick. They have many stars, but probably the most noted this season is Borleske of Whitman, and in Clarke Oregon has a punter who will be watched with interest anywhere.

Their plays have shown the same tendency as has the game all over the country—to develop a hard attack on

(Continued on page 23)

The View-Point

The Old and the New

GENERALSHIP, a machine of swifter adaptability, and greater skill in the modern elements of football, brought victory to Yale in her final supreme test against Harvard's powerful eleven, molded along the lines of what is called "straight football" into a catapult of tremendous striking force.

Spirit, Not Rules

ON THE twenty-eighth of this month, at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York, a meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association is to be held for the advertised purpose of discussing the football situation and a revision of the playing rules.

So it is, year after year. Rules and rules, and then again—more rules, unceasingly. The frenzy is on view in our Congress, in our State Legislatures, in our athletic bodies; a nation gone mad on the subject of new law and rule making—and yet the least rule-respecting of civilized peoples.

It is not rules we need in our sport; there are rules enough. What we do need is spirit—the spirit of fair play, of sportsmanship. The spirit to respect and to enforce the rules which are already on record. The spirit to recognize and to give fair play. The spirit to eliminate the rowdism from the college cheering stands and to cleanse baseball from its semi-professionalism. The spirit to play within the rules of the game, as opposed to the spirit of browbeating the umpire, of fouling, or taking unlawful advantage of opponents—from football to rifle shooting.

We are shoestring sports, most of us; that's the real trouble (if you don't know what a shoestring sport is, write me, and I'll enlighten you). We yelp at every adverse decision, we raise the cry of fraud at everything we do not happen to understand, we give the lie to any statement with which we are not in accord. We bawl for new rules, and then—direct from the legislative hall—half of us set to work to beat them, and half of us wink the other eye. All talk and boast and rules. We are arrant hypocrites in our sport, on our stage, in our literature.

Courage to Dare

THERE is not to-day and there never has been a situation in American college sport that could not be settled satisfactorily and immediately if the proper spirit existed. Even so perplexing a thing as the professionalizing habit of some college men to play baseball during vacation for board and lodging (called "summer baseball") could be cut out to-morrow if the presidents of all the universities showed the spirit of President Tucker of Dartmouth College, who, alone and without talk-fest, declared men who play baseball for their board and lodging professionals and ineligible to teams representing a college. The same thing could be done by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania—by all the colleges, East and West—and that would be the end of the most discreditable feature of college sport to-day. But instead of such action the presidents hide behind their athletic committees, the athletic committees "feel the pulse" of their student body, and the adolescent undergraduate naturally is sympathetic with the crack baseball player who is needed for the varsity nine.

All rules, all talk—no spirit and no restraint.

Dangerous Theorists

THE argument is constantly made that it is quite as honorable to earn money playing baseball to pay one's way through college as it is to play the organ or to tutor. Certainly. No one questions it—and if colleges matched teams of tutors and organ players, a rule to bar out those having the advantage given by extra practise during vacation would be forthcoming.

It must be a fundamental of college (amateur) sport that athletes shall not prepare out of term time for contests which are decided within that period.

Professor Hart recently delivered himself of a thesis in the Harvard "Bulletin" on this subject. He asks a question and makes a statement which unwittingly exposes the sophistry of these speculators in ethical research:

(a) "Why should a man who is giving boxing lessons (for money) be excluded from a football team?"

(b) "To modify the amateur rules to allow some perfectly straightforward men to earn money in athletics and at the same time be admitted to college teams."

The answer to the first is: Because it would open the way for the untrue; because it would mean discrimination, judgment by some one as to who is worthy and who

is not—as to which one came to college for football and which one for education.

The reply to the second is: True, straightforward men are debarred from athletics because they have earned money; but otherwise who is to decide between the straightforward man and the crooked man?

There is no reason why any college man should not compete in any form of athletics for money, and as he does so presumably for the commendable object of staying in college to pursue his educational course, why is the question of getting on the college team raised at all? Does he earn money during his vacation to pursue his educational course, or does he earn money in vacation so that he may keep on the college baseball team? Which is it? And who is to be the arbiter?

Theorists fail to grasp that the distinction drawn between amateurs and professionals is not so much an expression of a given man's unfitness as it is a safeguard for the game and for amateur sport.

There must be rules of the game. That's it—rules of the game; and there can be no distinction among amateurs. There are no semi-amateurs. The athlete is either one thing or the other. Once the bars are let down, there is nothing to insure the integrity of the sport.

A Way to Open Football

FOOTBALL needs the open game, there is no doubt of that: not on the plea of brutality, but so its skill be given equal chance with mere brute force. Now, the way to open the game, is—to open it. When the Rules Committee introduced the forward pass and the on-side kick—two certain game-openers of great possibilities for both football strategist and the spectator—they left a joker in the deck by penalizing failures to successfully carry off attempts at the new plays so heavily as to practically neutralize good intention. In a word, and simply put, so a layman may understand it, the loss of fifteen yards attaches to an incomplete forward pass! Again, a forward pass that touches the ground gives the ball to the opponents. These penalties are so severe as to actually put a premium on the old style, or what is called (ignorantly for the most part) the "mass play."

As I say, the way to open a game, is—to open it; and the simplest method of doing so is to reduce these penalties. There is no reason why a fumbled forward pass should be penalized more heavily than any other kind of a fumble; and, in exacting such heavy penalties on the plays that tend to open football, the Rules Committee announces its preference for the closed game.

There is no doubt that football will be improved from every point of view with more forward passes and more on-side kicks, and the Committee should make them possible. There is no real reason to increase the required distance to twenty yards, as suggested. Give the open plays a fair chance, and they will do the rest.

The Father Who Is "Too Busy"

THE issues of football are muddled by the impractical essays of well-meaning theorists, by the weak of heart, and the shrill shrieking of unreasoning partisans. It is no new exhibit. Invariably such a spectacle follows upon an accident of more than ordinary severity; but editorially the leading papers evince a distinct advance in sane discussion of the subject.

There is a great deal more in this matter than can be reached by mere rules. Those who think football troubles are to be eliminated by simply altering the rules are strangely unfamiliar with conditions. The game reflects the American spirit in its undesirable as in its desirable features, and no legislation will bring permanent changes for the better without a corresponding change of attitude and spirit of us Americans toward the sport and toward the boys in the game.

We do not give even our own boys a square deal, we who are so prone to noisy demands for fair play. The father's neglect of his duty and the faculty's lack of courage are the two elements largely responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of American college sport. And upon the casual and shirking American father—who first puts the entire burden on the mother, then transfers it to a woman (perhaps) teacher, and finally to the college professor—must rest the heavier discredit.

Above the Dollar Standard

NOW as to football play: the accidents of this year have been in several instances particularly distressing, and they have been unduly sensationalized by the rabid, but in actual numbers the figures are not greatly in excess of other years.

The truth is that football is a rigorous, hard game.

It must always be so, and we must always want it so. We need it. The tendency of this money-crazed, money-worshipping age debilitates body and soul, blunts physical courage, and dulls moral sense. We need something to raise ideals above the dollar standard; we need some game that will batter our boys and rub their noses in the ground; we need the discipline of severe training in this ill-mannered, lawless century; we need the team work in a land where individualism is rampant; we need the vigorous outdoor exercise; we need the muscle-making and the courage-testing qualities of rigorous games—the more rigorous the better. We want to breed a race of men, of fighters, if need be. But, of course, we wish to eliminate brutality and to place the hazard of fatal accidents as low as possible.

Football requires attention, but its ills, so far as concerns rules, are few. The game will be made more intricate and the situation worse if there is wholesale rule-tinkering in an impulsive endeavor to soothe the public hysteria—which will subside of itself.

A Question of Fairness

THE theorist's suggestion to cross out distinctions between amateurs and professionals, and make the test one of scholarship and not of amateur standing, is based on ignorance. Such a step would, of course, destroy the traditions and the fabric of amateur sport. Moreover, it is illogical. Scholarship belongs to the college. It is its test, its price of permission to play; but status, eligibility for the game itself, belongs to the game.

Theorists overlook, again, through ignorance, I suppose, the original cause for dividing amateurs and professionals. It was not at first and is not now one of morals, but of fairness—that those who play for sport alone might not suffer the injustice of competing against those who play for a living, thus having the advantage of more practise, etc. This is the main issue—really the practical issue of the summer nine question to be considered by those who view the moral side with contempt.

Boys who play all summer on hotel and other resort teams are getting that much advantage over those boys who do not have the opportunity—or have fathers who believe in clean sport.

Stop Piling Up

THERE are two other elements of the game that should be eliminated and can be eliminated very easily to the decided betterment of football, namely: (1) piling up on a tackled man, and (2) dragging and pulling a runner after he has been tackled. A step in this direction was taken by the Committee in ruling the referee's whistle to blow when the man is held. This, however, leaves always open, for individual referee decision, the question of when a man is "held," so that the practical working of the rule, although showing improvement over what it used to be, yet permits of a tackled runner being dragged along by his own men and buried under a pile of opponents in their endeavor to stop him. In such plays most of the serious accidents occur, and they can be absolutely eliminated by revising the present rule to read that a man is held when he is brought to a stop by the tackler, or, still better, that only one man at a time may tackle the runner.

Where the Disgrace Lies

IF THE Intercollegiate Athletic Association, when it meets on the 28th of this month, will address its deliberations in practical manner to the few urgent needs of college sport, rather than professorially to discuss the entire ethical field, something pertinent and healing may result.

1. The notorious phase of college professionalism termed "summer baseball," which means that members of college football teams are permitted to play for money or its equivalent during vacation without jeopardy to their amateur standing or eligibility to the college team.

2. The species of rowdism manifest in the unsportsmanlike and muckerish "cheering" and hooting at baseball games to rattle an opposing pitcher.

3. The commercialism in college sport which grows more and more into a settled habit to look upon sport as a money-maker, rather than as recreation for all the students.

It is curious what a complicated mess is made out of simple premises. There is no disgrace in honest professionalism. Any boy who works his way through college, whether earning money to do so by playing football, by serving in various clerical capacities around the university, by playing baseball during vacation, or by farming or by clerking, is entitled to the highest credit. I take off my hat to that boy. If baseball offers a summer op-

(Concluded on page 22)

Comment on Congress

By MARK SULLIVAN

THE present session of Congress came into being on Monday, December 6. On that day, the New York "World" printed a picture of contemporary American politics remarkable for insight and historical perspective. From it we take this paragraph:

"Not since Mr. Cleveland's second Administration have party lines at Washington been so broken as they are to-day when the Sixty-first Congress meets for its first regular session. . . . Party demoralization in Congress is no accident. It is the inevitable result of a political discontent that is struggling to find a voice. . . . Sometimes this unrest shows itself in an uprising against the political boss. Sometimes by appeals for semi-socialistic legislation to curb Wall Street and control great corporations. Sometimes in a great movement for the conservation of national resources in order to keep them out of the hands of the exploiter. Sometimes in the demand for further revision of the tariff, or in the Insurgent movement against reactionary political leaders like Mr. Cannon and Mr. Aldrich. All this storm and stress is mirrored in the clash of opposing forces in the Sixty-first Congress. What the country most needs politically is a new alinement of parties, in order that they may again represent the principles and ideals of their members; but this is too much to hope for at present. There are thousands of Republicans who are really Democrats, and thousands of Democrats who are really Republicans; but they are held to their ancient party allegiance by habit, sentiment, tradition, and prejudice. Instead of seeking a party that better expresses their views, they are seeking to mold their own party over to their changing principles, and the growing spirit of independence makes the issues only the more confusing. This is the situation that confronts party leadership everywhere, in Congress and out of Congress. The leaders that try to shut their eyes to it must take the consequences of their own folly and stupidity. This is no struggle of opposing organizations, Democrat against Republican, but a radical movement common to both parties. The old battle-cries fall on deaf ears. The old standards arouse little enthusiasm. The old prophecies excite no reverence. A new order is seeking to establish itself politically. This is the twilight of the gods."

The "World" stops with depicting the chaos and the twilight. We believe that through the fog a few definite facts are recognizable:

1. One hopeful constructive tendency that is visible is the gradual congealing of the spirit called Insurgent into a definite movement.

2. Intangible though it be, and unformulated yet, a general principle underlies the breach between Insurgent and Standpatter. The Standpatter frankly and sincerely stands for the protection and development of the big business interests, believing that if it be assured that big business shall prosper, somehow in the running the people will be taken care of. The Insurgents believe in legislating for the welfare of the people, believing that business can perfectly well adjust itself to that program.

All the legislation that may be discussed in Congress this winter will be minor in interest and importance compared to the gradual clearing away of the chaos and twilight which the "World" depicts, and the slow formation of definite political alignments. The party which now dominates the United States has in its time appealed to several different powerful human emotions. The fight for abolition appealed to the instinct for freedom; the defense of the Union was an appeal to patriotism; the appeal during the last thirty years, through its tariff legislation and otherwise, has been to selfish greed. Will the party now live through a transition to altruism, or will it be destroyed in opposition to that appeal?

Special-Interest Republicans and Insurgent Republicans

THIS paper, for some weeks, has been trying to make clear to the public the essential principle underlying the fight for control of the Republican Party. The principle may be illustrated by two of the candidates for Senator from the State of Washington. One is Robert Laird McCormick, millionaire and secretary of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the other is Miles Poindexter, a young lawyer of Spokane, at present an Insurgent member of Congress who voted against Cannon and against the Payne tariff. In any issue affecting conservation, for example, would Mr. McCormick vote for the people, or for the largest timber-owning company on the American continent? The difference between the Standpatters and the Insurgents is fundamental; the Standpatters conceive of a Congressman or a Senator as the representative of some one special interest, who makes tariffs and other laws by amicable agreement with other special

interests. The Insurgents conceive of every Senator or Congressman as the representative of *all* the people, acting, in every issue, according to his best intelligence, for the interest of *all* the people.

Names

SOME newspapers in the Middle West are referring to these Republican Senators who are dominated by Aldrich, and to their followers, as "the Rhode Islanders." A reader in Dubuque suggests, as a name for the Insurgents, the term "Impetuous Republicans," basing his idea on this inspired despatch:

"WASHINGTON, November 17.

"Members of Congress who are inclined to stop, look, and listen before they take a radical step, do not view with favor the suggestion that the customs frauds at New York, particularly the fraudulent practices of the Sugar Trust, shall be investigated by a committee of Congress. It is taken for granted that Democratic members will demand an investigation of practices at the port of New York and that in this purely political effort they will have the support of certain impetuous Republicans who are not familiar with the facts."

"Impetuous Republicans" is obviously too dependent on irony for practical purposes. We think the fight will be made with "Insurgent" and "Standpatter" as the names of the opposing alignments. Doubtless, before final crystallization takes place, a wide variety of names will have a local or temporary vogue. When the Republican Party finally arrived at the point of having a national convention in 1856, it included Free-Soilers, Radical Whigs, Know-Nothings, Abolitionists, and Liberty Men. A few years later, the absorptive process took in War Democrats and Constitutional Whigs. Originally, "Tory" was the general term for an Irish outlaw. "Whigs" were a class of poor Scotchmen who dwelt in the mountains and lived on whey. The nomenclature of political parties is an interesting study.

If Subsidies at All, Why Not This?

MR. TAFT has recommended a Government subsidy for the merchant marine. Mr. Charles A. Quinn of Easton, Pennsylvania, proposes, as a more proper beneficiary of Government subsidy, the planting of trees. He would give a hundred dollars to every farmer who will plant an acre of trees and maintain them for fifty years.

One Use for a Senatorial Frank

PHYSICIANS are being solicited by mail to buy stock in The Tansan Mineral Water Company, "an investment opportunity of unique possibilities," shares one dollar each. The promoter is G. C. C. Howard, "Eastern Manager and Selling Agent," 1626 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Howard avoids a large part of the expenses common to promoters of his kind, by distributing some of his literature postage free under the frank of the Hon. Boies Penrose. Senator Penrose's home is pretty close to 1626 Spruce Street; nevertheless we are sure that his faults, which are many and big, do not include this sort of petty advantage of his Senatorial privilege.

The Prairie Fire

FROM a private letter, written by a Republican State Senator in the Middle West:

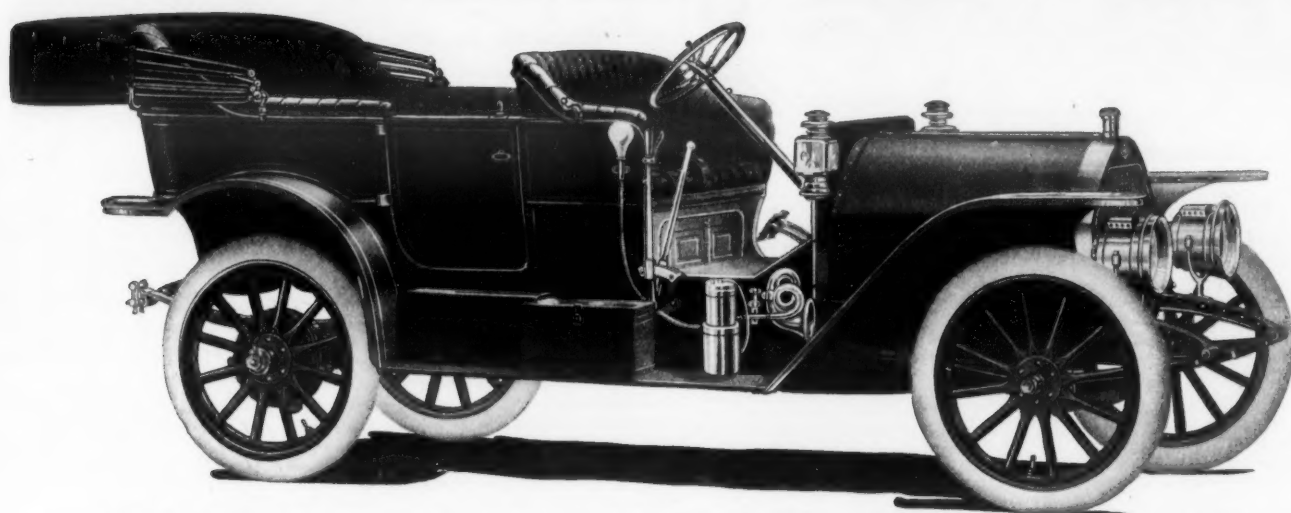
"It is a prairie fire, and it is going to leave a charred spot on the map big enough to elect a President. Of course, you all know that it has consumed Wisconsin and Iowa and Minnesota, and that it has a good hold on Indiana and Nebraska and Kansas. It is not only likely to convert even Democratic Missouri to its standard and much of the South that thinks right but votes with tradition, but it is touching the Pacific forests. The country there is full of smoke. I see it in the Dakotas. Men talk it like they talk freight-cars. What we call it doesn't matter. The name doesn't matter. It may still be Republican, or Insurgent Republican, or the National Party, as has been suggested, but it is coming. Watch it. Taft has made it. . . . Illinois is lost to the old school. No 'regular' district outside of Chicago is safe to the regulars any longer, except Cannon's, and his isn't so terrible safe."

"The West is watching Taft. They will rally to him if he goes right, but nobody expects him to go right again after his Winona speech. There is no sentiment out here anyway for the Taft-Aldrich-Cannon party. . . . It is not far away. It is nearer than the Republican Party was in 1855. It's coming. It will be a national party. Keep your eyes right here on the Middle West!"

We Should Have These Everywhere

A PROGRESSIVE Republican League was organized at Spokane, Washington, October 20. Its membership consists of the owners and editors of thirty daily and weekly papers in Washington State. The President is Rufus Woods, editor of the Wenatchee, Washington, "World." Doubtless Mr. Woods would be glad to furnish information about the League to others who may wish to form similar organizations for the promotion of Insurgent principles.

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Supplied as Touring Car, Toy Tonneau, Semi-Racer, Close Coupled, Modified Torpedo Type and Limousine. Wheel base, all models, 121 inches

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There is not a popular priced car in America today which has any right to rank itself with the best cars.

There is no car in America at \$2500, save the Speedwell, which will make the man who has driven a \$3500 or \$4500 car admit that he has found at last the fine qualities which he secured by paying the higher price.

To compare the ordinary car of moderate price with the best cars built is nonsense pure and simple.

The difference between the two is the difference between a stout, honest suit of blue jeans and a suit of the finest broadcloth.

Speedwell owners are being recruited every day from the ranks of those who have heretofore driven the costliest cars.

The man who is skilled in motor-lore—who has driven the best cars, which have heretofore been, of course, the cars of highest price—recognizes the difference the moment he steps from one car into the other.

The man who operates the good car of moderate price is unconscious of the difference until he reaches, by process of evolution, the stage where he is able to buy a car of the finest calibre.

It is a difference in refinement and lack of friction which evidences itself at once in the riding quality.

The Speedwell appeals to the man who recognizes this difference.

It meets him on his own ground and on his own terms—skeptical and unconvinced—and offers to demonstrate that the necessity of a higher price than \$2500 is the necessity of a day which has passed.

It invites him, with his skilled knowledge of what the finest car should do and should be, to step into the Speedwell and put it to the test.

As a first step it will compel his admission that the riding

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THE MATERIALS used are the best obtainable for their respective uses. The frame is of the finest carbon steel, heat treated for strength, and inswept in front to permit short turns. Halcombe Vanadium steel is used in the gears, while 3% Chrome Nickel steel is employed in transmission shafts. Timken Roller Bearings are used throughout on axles, in transmission and steering knuckles.

THE MOTOR is four cylinder, 5"x5", 50 H.P., with automatic self-contained force feed lubrication, requiring no attention. Water cooled through remarkably efficient honeycomb radiator.

THE IGNITION is the Bosch Dual System with Bosch High Tension Magneto, including battery and non-vibrating coil, operating upon single set of spark plugs, the ordinary timer and four unit spark coil being eliminated. Self-starting button on dash.

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WHEEL BASE is 121"; tires 36"x4"; equipment complete and of the finest grade. Body designs, superbly finished and luxuriously upholstered, furnished in Touring, Close-coupled, Toy Tonneau, Modified Torpedo, Semi-Racer Roadster and Limousine models. The seven passenger bodies fitted with 36"x4 1/2" tires.

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It will convince him on this score under the severest conditions which he may suggest.

That sense of freedom from worry, of obedience, of abundant power for which he has gladly paid a much higher price—the Speedwell will give him in the same generous measure he has always enjoyed.

And if he is inclined to say to himself:—"I am afraid this is a surface excellence which will disappear with long and hard driving," he has only to study the specifications and the chassis to set his mind at rest.

He will find that \$4500 gave him nothing which \$2500 in the Speedwell does not give him.

He will find we have not erred or exaggerated when we have said that the

Speedwell represents the beginning of the end of prices higher than \$2500.

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To them, and to all others who are willing to be convinced that the best motor car value available can now be bought in the Speedwell at \$2500, we say:—

Make no change of cars—buy no new car—till you have tested the worth and the truth of our claims.

Arrange for a Speedwell demonstration at the earliest possible date and write without fail for the Speedwell catalogue.

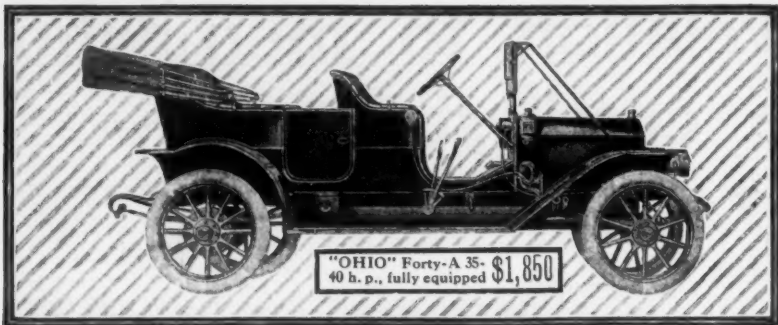
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Look for them in any car before you buy.

Cooling Fan, six blades, aluminum (not tin or sheet steel) made in one piece. Ball-bearings, imported F. & S. balls throughout. Brakes, all run to equalizers. Brake Rods, Bessemer steel, 5-16 inches in diameter. Steering Reach and Rods, extra heavy and strong, joints of spring end reach protected with leather housings. Steering Gear, irreversible. Levers, drop forged, or crucible steel. Radiator, genuine Mercedes type; ledge of radiator and hood faced with rawhide to prevent rattling. Ignition Cables, made oil and moisture proof by encasing in extra conduit. Spring Bolts, case hardened, with grease cups in ends. Oilers and Grease Cups, provided for every part needing lubrication. Muffler, extra length deadened with asbestos packing. Gasoline Tank, extra large and heavy, tinned inside and out. Starting Crank, drop forged, grip of hard rubber. Rubber Bumpers on front springs, highest grade ("A") rubber. Heavy Jump Straps, on rear springs. Steering Wheel, 18 inches in diameter with aluminum spider attached to 1 1/2 inch mast jacket. Fenders, extra width, reinforced, with continuous guards and visors. Crank and Transmission Cases, made of aluminum. Assembly, castellated nuts and cotter pins throughout.

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Unit Power Plant; three point suspension; Engine, 35-40 h.p.; 4-cylinder; 4-cycle; 4 1/2 inch bore by 4 3/4 inch stroke; thermo-siphon radiation. Transmission—3 1/2% nickel steel, selective type; 3-plate clutch. Frame, straight line, cold rolled steel, channel section. Wheelbase, 115 inches. Wheels, 34x4, artillery pattern. Q. D. rims. Axles, double channel section steel. Front, full floating rear. Springs, semi-elliptic front and rear, very long. Brakes, two sets, internal-expanding. Steering Gear, irreversible, screw and nut type. Ignition, dual system, magneto and battery. Body, metal, 5-passenger. Equipment, fine cape top, automatic wind shield, speedometer, foot-rail, coat-rail, two search lights, two side lamps, tail lamp, gas generator, large horn, tool kit, foot pump, jack and tire repair kit. Same chassis specifications apply to all six models.

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Tack on trees, barns, anywhere. Our "wax process" makes them proof against weather exposure for 2 to 5 years. Cost 75% less than wood or metal. Printed on heavy board in any combination of fast colors, any size, and shipped freight prepaid.

Only signs possible to hang on wire fences because of our exclusive fence clasp.

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Help your boy to develop himself in mind, body, and handwork. Make him independent, thoughtful, resourceful. Give him a year's subscription to the great boys' magazine,

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portunity of earning money, or its equivalent, for such worthy purpose, then there is no just reason on earth why a boy should not make the honorable most of it, as long as he does so openly. The disgrace lies in being dishonorable about what of itself may be an honorable act; in lying about what he has done—in passing for what he is not—that's the disgrace.

Sauce for the Goose

AND why should not the amateur law be applied the same to summer baseball as to other games? If a boy may play baseball all summer for money, or its equivalent, and still be eligible, why should not a track athlete run for money prizes to help support him through college? Why should not the football player coach for money to help him through college? Why not the swimmer enter the sweepstakes races off Asbury Park to help him pay his tutor bills? Why not the oarsmen compete in matched races for a purse? Why should not any one or all of them do what the "summer" baseballer is doing? Why should the college legislators be bent in twain over a matter in baseball which would not be tolerated one minute in football or track athletics, or any other branch of college sport?

And it is all subterfuge—this plea of earning money to get through college—i. e., wherever it is employed as an excuse for getting on the team. The kind of man who has the stuff to earn his way through college has also the manliness and moral sense to recognize his equivocal position.

It's greed of winning that is responsible for this agitation. Whenever the American wants to cut down a forest for his aggrandizement, he begins to howl about his rights, etc.; and when the baseball player of a certain class wants to make a little money on the side, he drags to his rescue the yowl about his birthright to earn money, whether by baseball, etc., etc. All buncombe! It is the expression of the blunted moral sense, the interpretation of the modern eleventh commandment—"Don't get found out."

The West has often shown the right way to the East, and is doing so now in this matter, for the Conference Colleges (Michigan not included) have forbidden their teams to those who play "summer" ball.

Take Out Exhausted Men

ONE other most likely accident-making element of football—in fact, in my opinion, after twenty-odd years of close study, the most likely element—the element which undoubtedly was responsible for two of the fatal accidents in the East this season that have been exploited—is the playing of an exhausted man.

There ought to be at every college, and there should be at every contest, some one having authority to take out of the game instantly the man, even the captain, who has reached that point of physical exhaustion where he is not in a position to care for himself in a hard scrimmage.

We often see a player swathed and bathed and rubbed in effort to restore his energy; such a one should be taken out whether he likes it or not, because every play put in motion thereafter is apt to result in fatal injury to that exhausted man. The Harvard quarter-back has publicly declared that a blow on the nose in the Yale game left him dazed during the balance of the play—why was he permitted to remain on the field?

In a word, football must be opened so skill may have a fair chance with brute force, and that the most likely accident-making features, which add nothing to the game in science or spectacle, be removed. The suggestions I have discussed seem to me to make for such an end.

Clean Up or Cut Out

THE organized attempts at college baseball diamonds to rattle the opponents' pitcher are a disgrace to college men—so unsportsmanlike its toleration is beyond belief. When, however, it reaches the hooting point, as it did in the Brown-Lafayette game last season, we must either clean it out or abandon all claims to sportsmanship.

If appeal to the common fairness of the undergraduates is unavailing, the matter should be taken up by the faculties, for there is nothing like it on earth among civilized people met for fair play.

It is gratifying to know that a campaign has been started by Cornell, seconded by Princeton, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, and Williams, for the abandonment of the nuckering habit, and it is to be hoped that Yale and Harvard and all the colleges will join.

If only the responsible heads of the colleges would get together on all these vexatious matters which are bringing discredit to American college sport!—that's the real need—to get together;—their hearts are sound, but their policies are rotten.

A Wearied Public

WONDERMENT is expressed, I see, by some of the automobile race promoters around New York as to why this year's Vanderbilt Cup race was a failure from a popular point of view; i. e., why twenty-five per cent of the expected spectators did not materialize.

The reason is not difficult to find. The public has finally wearied of being worked as a good thing. It has been bled for high-priced seats, for high-priced boxes, by ticket-sellers, hotel-keepers, and room-renters; its comfort ignored, its rights disregarded, and it has at last quit the game as not being good enough. Briarcliff set the pace of extortion—and the public has at last rebelled.

That's the explanation of the failure of the people around New York to patronize the last Vanderbilt Cup race. Miserable management of the races—this is another reason why the public grew bored at paying a high price for seeing only a fair show.

Nearer a Real Horse Show

THE revived Horse Show Association gave at Madison Square Garden in November the best week—take it all round—we have had in the last half-dozen years. Entries in the aggregate somewhat exceeded the recent average, while attendance of the general public was larger and, what is much better, more representative; a larger number than usual came to view the horses than to parade before the boxes. In a word, it looks as though the Horse Show, as a social function, had passed and started on a better way to be a show of horses.

The harness classes, as usual, were the feature, the average being remarkably high; Judge Moore carried off an overwhelming preponderance of honors, as he rightfully deserved.

Curiously, the fours and tandem classes have fallen off pitifully; not in quality of the few, but in number of class examples. Especially so in the fours. Although there were several fine tandems, the average was low; never have I seen in the Garden such a job lot as turned out for Class 89. The judges had a sad time finding one really good enough for a yellow ribbon.

It seems we are again in confusion over a saddle horse type: Mr. Vivian Gooch put us on the right road, and we forthwith strayed. The three judges at this year's show obviously represented divergent views, and evidently did not consider manners of very great importance. Entries having the bad trick of throwing up their heads came inside the money, whereas they should have been shown the gate. None of the judges apparently favored the walk-trot-canter saddle.

It was pleasant to note that men owning hunters are not now putting them into the hippodrome classes, where they are called on to do circus stunts. The fencing of the so-called hunters was poor.

The trotter breeding class was insignificant compared to the rôle this horse plays in America—the only American horse we possess, sought by European buyers and honored elsewhere more than at home; the only real type of horse we have yet produced.

The pony classes were splendid and showed general improvement beyond any other class of the show.

Admiral Chester Helps Dr. Cook

REAR-ADMIRAL COLBY M. CHESTER, U. S. N., retired, has vindicated Dr. Cook's decision to submit, as promised, his proof of having reached the North Pole to the Copenhagen University, instead of to the National Geographical Society, as he was urged to do, and as some of us at first believed he should do.

The National Geographic Society invited Commander Peary and Dr. Cook to submit their records, and appointed a special committee of three to pass on them. Dr. Cook explained that his promise to the Copenhagen University prevented. Commander Peary submitted his data, which were examined and favorably reported on, Commander Peary being officially recognized as the discoverer of the North Pole.

The day after this committee's action, Admiral Chester, one of the committeemen, in a public address, denounced Dr. Cook as a faker! And no official action was taken by the National Geographic Society on Admiral Chester's unprecedented action. Need there be wonder that the University of Copenhagen declines to admit the National Geographic Society to its conferences at the time when the Cook data are examined?

Need we wonder, when such undignified and such prejudiced statements by an official of a national, supposedly open-minded board go undisciplined, that our geographical societies have no standing in the scientific world commensurate with their pretensions?



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The All-America Team

(Concluded from page 19)

tackle, and this section will feel an equal interest in what is to be done to check the increasing tendency toward mass plays.

Down in the Virginia and North Carolina section the accident to Christian of Virginia put an end to the contests before the schedules were played out. But this South Atlantic section developed some good games and excellent teams, as well as good individual players. The University of North Carolina won five games, losing once to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The game between North Carolina and Virginia was not played. Probably the most noted player of this section was Hodgson of Virginia Polytechnic, a most active and aggressive guard. Eliot of Virginia was a capable end. Von Glahn of North Carolina and Osborne of Washington and Lee of North Carolina were capable back field men.

Men of the Line

IN THE warmer South, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas have had some excellent football and most interesting contests. The Thanksgiving Day games resulted: Georgia Tech 29, Clamson 3; Southwestern University of Texas 18, Tulane 0; Auburn 17, Georgia 5; Alabama 6, Louisiana State University 2. At Austin, Agricultural and Mechanical 5, Texas 0.

The final contest between Sewanee and Vanderbilt, owing to the greater experience of Sewanee, proved a victory for them, and they won a much satisfying contest; while out in the Missouri Valley section, the game has progressed with great interest, the plays being better developed than ever before and the attack having more continuity. At Kansas City in the final game, Missouri defeated Kansas, thus winning the Missouri Valley championship.

Of ends, Kilpatrick of Yale is admittedly the best on the gridiron, a type of power, speed, and judgment. Next to him is Regnier of Brown, who slightly better Bankhart of Dartmouth, while Brad-dock of Pennsylvania is no mean player, possessing strength and excellent tackling ability, besides being powerful in boxing tackle. McCaffrey of Fordham is another good one, as Fordham's opponents will bear witness. Page of Chicago is the best in the West, although forced to play in another position this season.

At tackle the position is similar to that of end in respect to first team. Fish and Hobbs surpassing their competitors to the satisfaction of all. Lilley might have been crowding either one with his greater brilliancy had he not been injured in the first play of his final game. Up to that time he was very much in the running. McKay of Harvard beats out Siegling of Princeton and Casey of Michigan by greater activity and steadiness.

At guard, Andrus of Yale, like Kilpatrick, stands at the top, but only those who saw the giant Michigan guard, already heralded as another Heffelfinger of the West, appreciate that Andrus's margin is a very small one. Benbrook is even larger than Andrus, a smothering player, who has also the quickness of the panther, and dives for his man as does Andrus. Goebel of Yale and Tobin of Dartmouth, both All-America men of last year, played fully up to their standard, but were just shaded out by these two, while Fisher and Withington, both of Harvard, were on their heels.

At center, Cooney of Yale by his exceptional quickness defeated P. Withington of Harvard, his nearest competitor, both were more powerful than Farnum of Minnesota, but the latter is steady as a rock, a great defensive player, and has a cleaner pass than either.

In the Back Field

AT QUARTER, McGovern of Minnesota is the best man in the country. Being a Westerner, he is not as well known to the East, but some idea of his quality may be gathered from the fact that he handled a machine of far greater variety of play than any Eastern quarter, and made it work for him, too, while his individual work in forward passing, running in a broken up-field, and catching punts, was quite up to that of Tad Jones, and in addition he kicked three drop-kick goals in one of his championship games. Howe of Yale and Sprackling of Brown fought out the second place, Howe just winning through his masterly work in his most important game, that against Harvard, where his generalship was capital and his diagnosing and his covering of inside kicks a great factor. Vorhes of Penn State pushes them closely.

Behind the line, Coy of Yale and Minot of Harvard have no peers, the former as the best all-round kicking full-back of his time, or in fact of any time, and the latter as a plunger and defensive player. But they need to supplement them a man with a burst of speed and dodging ability and

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at the same time a certain catcher in the back-field and with power enough to tackle and down a man of any weight. These qualities are exceptionally difficult to find grouped in any one man, but in Philbin they are as if made to order. He never failed in any game to get in at least one run that transferred the play from mid-field and put his team in position to score; he muffed but one punt in a season of kicking and he never missed his man. This trio then completes the back-field of the first eleven. As second full-back stands Marks of Dartmouth, only beaten out by such stars as Coy and Minot, while McCaa of Lafayette, an old reliable, fills the position on the third against any contenders.

Of half-backs, Allerdice of Michigan and Magidsohn, his comrade, have only a shade the better of Miller of Notre Dame, Corbett of Harvard, and Murphy of Yale. Allerdice beats Miller and Corbett because he is a wonderful kicker in addition to his other qualities, while Magidsohn, more like them as a half-back, works a trifle better with his interference and has a broader grasp of plays. Miller is as good a runner in the simple formation plays as there was on the gridiron this season and a fighter every minute on attack and defense. Corbett is a powerful runner with plenty of speed, but more readily tackled in a clean field than Miller, while Magidsohn handles a pass to perfection.

On the first team Coy would do the kicking, while on the second Allerdice would attend to that department, and on the third McCaa.

Is Football Worth While?

(Continued from page 15)

consideration. My judgment is that the game will be retained, and that all kinds of risks will be given careful thought and rules adjusted, but that no game will be abandoned simply on the ground of physical hazard.

—W. O. THOMPSON, President.

"The benefit of football from my point of view is not physical, but social and moral. As much physical benefit, or more, can be derived from riding or swimming or other sports. The real benefit is in the rigorous cooperative training, the subordination of self in team-work, the power to fling one's total self into a task, the willingness to brave sturdy opposition for the sake of an ideal end.

"Consequently the damage wrought by football—at times most serious—is social and moral damage. All the football games of America do not in a whole year involve so many fatalities as resulted from automobiles in New York City in the month of October alone. The number of lives lost in skating and sailing is appalling. Yet in these sports we do not talk of abolition.

"The real damage is not in the accidental features of football, but in its deliberate intentions—in its brutality, its exaltation of avoiddupois over mind, its desire to cripple or to maim, to cheat and evade, its appeal to baser passions in order to achieve its end. These are the evils against which we must sternly protest to-day.

—W. H. C. FAUNCE, President.

"THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.
"I believe it to be of very great advantage to have wholesome and clean sport for the college youth. On the whole, in spite of its drawbacks, I see no better sport for the fall and early winter than football. I should, therefore, dislike to see it abandoned.

"I shall name but two or three objections: one is the undue attention it is apt to receive from students in general, so that it sometimes interferes with their main work; another is that football when developed purely as an intercollegiate sport is of advantage to a few men only; and, third, I should regard the chances of injury as being now too great, although I speak with diffidence on this point and recognize that any strenuous sport carries a liability to injury.

—FRANK STRONG, Chancellor.

"PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.
"It seems to me that football has exerted certain very valuable influences in our colleges as a sport, and that the recreative life of the students would be much better served by its retention and the elimination of the present dangerous and objectionable features of the game than by its abandonment. I am clearly of the opinion that the game is worth trying to keep.

"I am also, however, very clear in the judgment that its present form is most unsatisfactory, and my views as to its reform are very radical. I would return to and very strictly enforce the rule that no

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player ahead of the ball when it is in possession of his own side shall have the right to interfere with any player on the other side. That rule would absolutely eliminate all close and compact formations, make the game an open one, and eliminate in very large measure the necessity that it should be played by dangerous giants, whose mere mass and weight count for so much in the present danger of the game. "WOODROW WILSON, President."

"CORNELL.
"In the excitement of the moment there is naturally much denunciation of the game. But I repeat now what I have said in similar crises in the past, that football is too valuable a branch of athletics for our colleges and universities to dispense with. There is no sport so good, so suitable for robust young men or so popular with them as football.

"When abuses have occurred in the past they have been eliminated. The time has undoubtedly come for another reform. I believe that that reform should consist of the further elimination of mass playing and an increase of the open features of the game. But I must leave the details of the reform to experts. What I insist on is that we can not spare the game from our colleges and universities, though I am equally emphatic in the demand that it shall be reformed so as to eliminate to the utmost extent the possibilities of injuries and loss of life.

"You will see that I answer in the affirmative, and very emphatically, your question whether the game is worth trying to keep. It is not only worth trying to keep, but its loss would be a calamity. "JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, President."

"LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.
"I am unqualifiedly opposed to the game as now played in the Eastern colleges. Essential evils lie in the fact that it is a battle, not a sport, directed not by the players, but by outside coaches who make fame and fortune by winning games.

"The remedy for most of the evils of present football is very simple. Make it a sport again. Repeat the regulation making legitimate 'off-side play,' or 'interference,' which necessitates 'mass play.' Do this and we shall have in substance the Rugby game, from which the American game was over twenty years ago perverted. Curiously enough, this perversion is now known as 'straight football.'

"During the height of the football obsession five years ago, the presidents and athletic committees of the California universities abolished football, at the same time allowing the students to select or develop some form of the game in which mass plays should be excluded. The students took up the Rugby game, at first unwillingly, but with steadily growing enthusiasm. Now not one in a hundred students or alumni would think of returning to the old game, even were the way open to them to do so.

"The only way to make football reasonably clean, safe, sane, and interesting is to go back from the battle game to the English sport. The other alternative is to abolish it altogether.

"DAVID STARR JORDAN, President."

"NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.
"If casualties occurring between games of high school elevens are left out of account the number of serious football injuries in any season will be found to be comparatively few—hardly larger, I believe, than the casualties in baseball.

"Now, high school boys should be sternly forbidden to play football. A high school boy has just about as much business playing football as a two-year-old colt has drawing heavy burdens. Secondly, it practically never happens that the high school boy puts himself in training for a game.

"For college men, any talk of abolishing the game is absurd. Such things as sports grow up naturally out of a people's habits and temperament, and no amount of philosophizing or protest will change a people's nature. I would rather see our youth playing football with the danger of a broken collar-bone occasionally than to see them dedicated to croquet.

"The rules of the game have been undergoing a gradual change in the direction of openness and safety. There never was a time when there was so little peril in football.

"What should be changed, however, is the attitude of the public mind toward the officials. These gentlemen do not, as a general thing, enforce the rules of the game. They would enforce these rules if public opinion earnestly demanded it. There is room for great improvement here.

"The evils connected with the game—gambling, commercialism, excessive distraction from study—are incidental and can be controlled or avoided to a satisfactory extent.

"JOHN CAVANAUGH, C.S.C., President."

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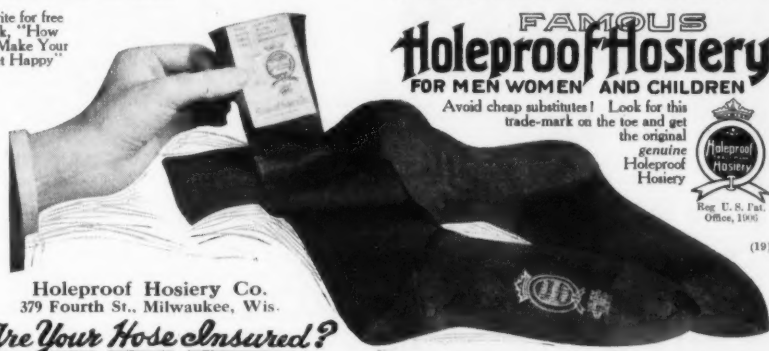
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Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—6 pairs, \$2. Mercerized. Same colors as above.
Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, \$3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, flesh color and mode. Sizes, 9 to 12.
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Holeproof Silk Sox—3 pairs, \$2. Guaranteed for 3 months—warranted pure silk.
Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, \$2. Medium weight. Black, tan, black with white feet, pearl gray, lavender, light blue and navy blue. Sizes, 8 to 11.
Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, \$3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan, black, pearl gray, lavender, light blue and navy blue. Sizes 8 to 11.
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HAVE YOU AN IDEA? Write for our Books. Send for my free illustrated 1910 catalog. F. O. DIETRICH & CO., Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C.

The Hand of Toil

(Concluded from page 16)

which these implements are used? In one Western State every morning a half-million farmers take up their hoes and go out into the fields to let fall their brutal jaws, and their hoes are worth \$50,000,000. What are the crops worth which they raise? In one township out in Iowa there are twelve men worth more on the average than \$36,000.

As for things raised from the soil by way of crops, the farmer can report progress in that direction also. We have learned to harvest our wheat at a cost of less than a cent a bushel; and, to tabulate the matter into economics, it takes only three hours' work on an acre from seed to sack. In good farming we harvest hay at a cost of four hours' time per acre. The time required in farming has been divided by one-fourth to one-twentieth, the labor by as much. Intelligent farmers, not condescending scientists, have learned how to grow ten bushels to the acre more of corn, how to make an alfalfa crop stick, how to restore the soil, how to make a hog immune from cholera, how to do a great many other things which our fathers did not understand.

The Rising Standard of Life

QUITE without the aid of any commission much has been done to make farm life less solitary, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, more elevating, and far more profitable. The raised standard of American life applies not less to the farm than to the community. The improvements in express and railway service, the improvements in public roads, the improvements in uses of mail, telephones, telegraphs—the improvements in the use of denatured alcohol, gasoline, steam—all these things have helped the farmer more than any other citizen of the country.

Anywhere in the West and Northwest you can find thousands of late Europeans, now Americans, who do not work on any rich man's estate, who do not break their backs spading the ground. Said one such: "In three years I have bought 640 acres; I am no longer a peasant, but a gentleman, and I own a landed estate. I could not have earned enough in Denmark in 500 years to buy a farm like this."

There has been a peaceful revolution of the farm. That story is the great story of to-day. It is the story holding the greatest hope for us as a people. Granted fair play, Uncle Bill Thompson will be able to feed quite a number of city people for yet a while. He raised \$8,000,000,000 worth of stuff last year. This year he is going to do somewhat better. Uncle Bill Thompson, with his 1909 crops, could, according to one curious statistician, buy the entire United States of the date of 1850, including all its railroads and factories, all its real estate, and even its slaves. He could buy the entire kingdom of Italy and only spend half his money. He could buy nearly all of France and have a fourth of his money left. Out of every dollar owned in rich America, Uncle Bill owns twenty-five cents. Beautiful is the crooked hand of toil.

"Gloriousness of Prosperity"

TO UNCLE BILL many persons of consequence address themselves of late. Mr. James J. Hill says that he ought to raise more wheat. Secretary Wilson says that he ought to raise more beef. President Taft went West purposely to convince Uncle Bill that the Republican Party actually secured a "general downward revision" of the tariff in the Payne bill at the last session of Congress. Uncle Bill is mighty apt to be doing a little thinking of his own. There seems to be no logical reason why he should not put the screws on prices the same as has been done for his benefit in other lines these many years. When that happy day arrives, when Uncle Bill wakes up and begins to boost the price of our daily bread yet more, we of the pavements will begin to get a further touch of life. Situated between the devil and the deep sea, between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Aldrich, the West and the East, high food on one side, high tariff on the other, and low salaries in the middle, we will face conditions that assuredly will tend to give us pause. What shall we do then, my brothers?

We can become Socialists, which would be foolish and would not help us any. We can go to Uruguay and grind a barrel organ, which would be uncomfortable. We can throw ourselves into the melting-pot of some better and cleaner country than this, which would be un-American. Or, yes, perhaps—we might try farming for a change. Let us think it over for the next twenty years. Meanwhile, let us exult in our glorious prosperity. Beef is only thirty cents a pound now. It might be fifty. It may be seventy-five. Ah, such a gloriousness of prosperity!

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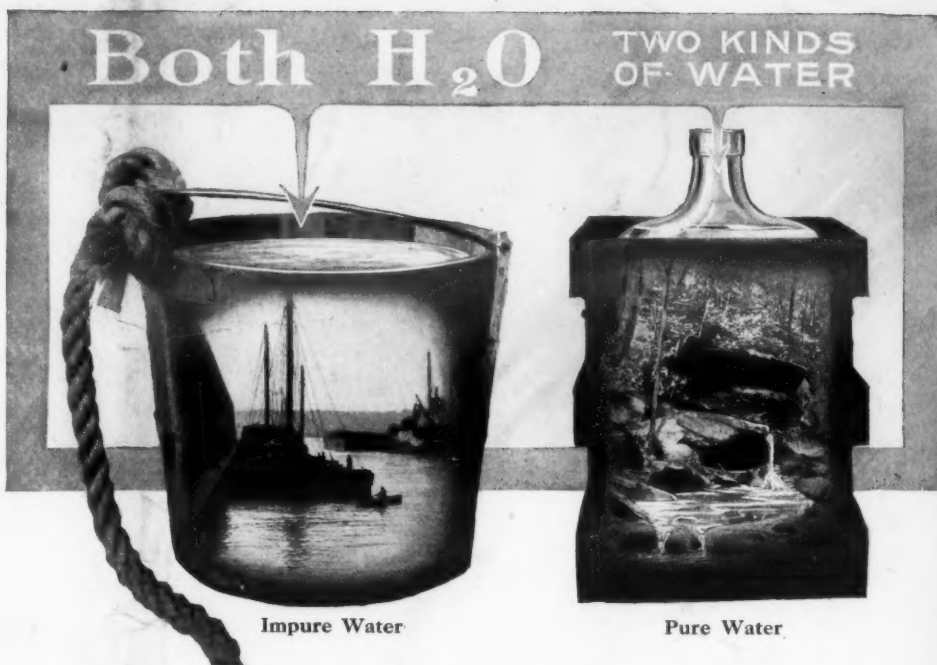


How the PURE and the IMPURE May Bear the Same Chemical Symbols

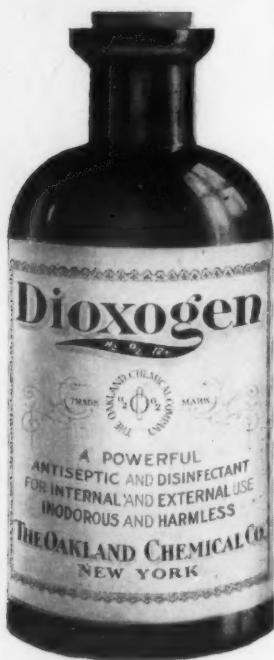
Many people, and even many druggists, believe that all peroxide of hydrogen is alike, because it all bears the same chemical symbols H₂O₂. The chemical symbol of plain water is H₂O, and dirty water can be just as correctly described by this symbol as **clean** water; yet, no one would want to **drink** dirty water simply because its chemical symbol is H₂O.

The cheap and inferior grades of peroxide of hydrogen, suitable only for bleaching and similar purposes, can be and **are** properly described by the symbol H₂O₂. It is, however, just as reasonable to use these bleaching kinds for personal use, because they bear the symbol H₂O₂, as to drink dirty water because it has the same chemical symbol as pure water.

The impurities in dirty water make it dangerous to drink just as the impurities in bleaching peroxide make it unfit for personal use. Bleaching grades of peroxide do not have to be pure, and, possibly, because they are less expensive to make, they are sometimes bottled and sold for toilet use. It is just as improper to do this as it would be to bottle **impure** water and sell it for **pure** water.



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